

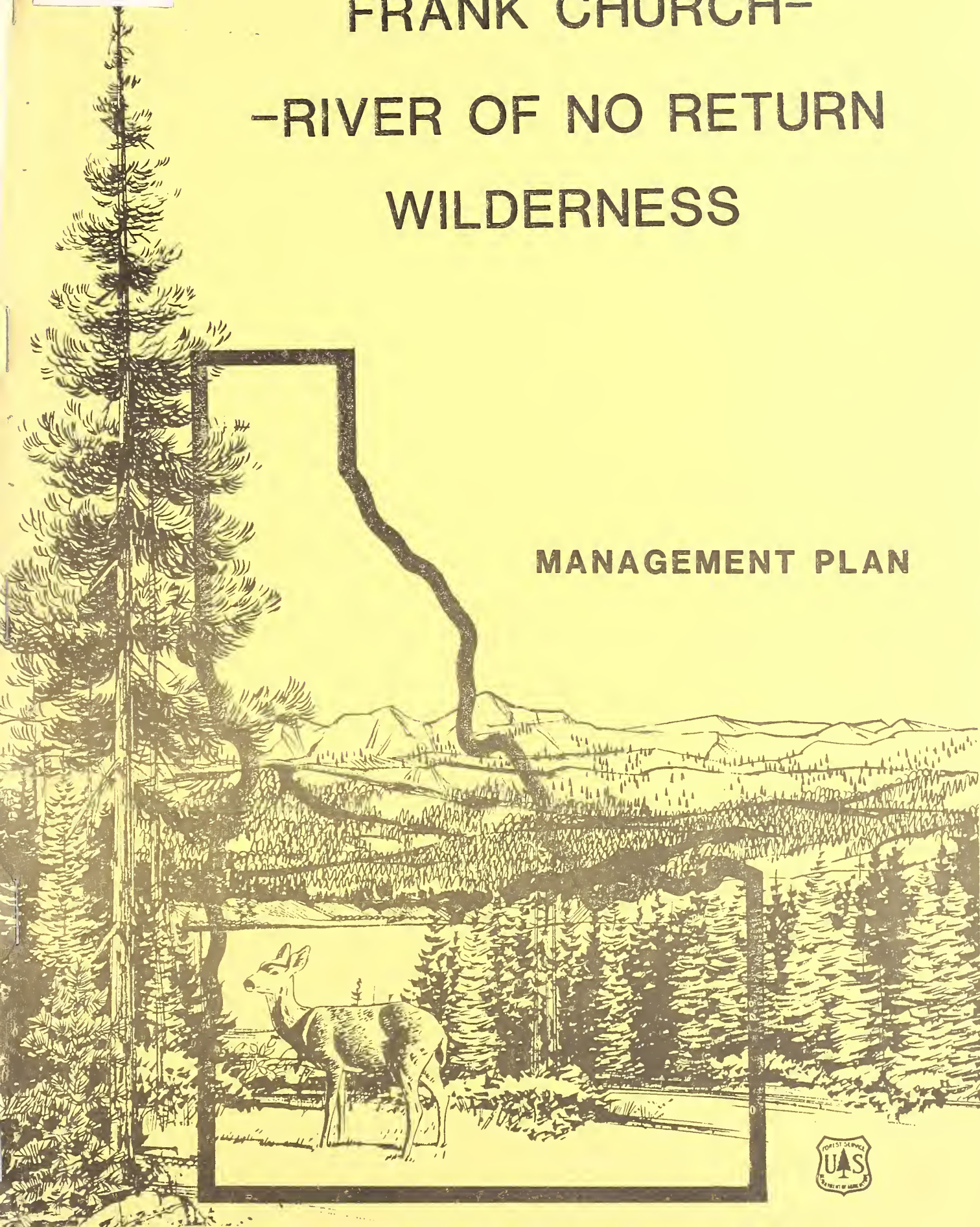
Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Reserve
aQH76
.5
.12M3

FRANK CHURCH- -RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS

MANAGEMENT PLAN



AD-33 Bookplate
(1-68)

NATIONAL

**A
G
R
I
C
U
L
T
U
R
A
L**



LIBRARY

MANAGEMENT PLAN
for the

FRANK CHURCH--RIVER OF NO RETURN WILDERNESS

Prepared in compliance with the requirements of Section 5 of the Central
Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-312), by the:

Wilderness Planning Team, Salmon National Forest

for the:

Northern Region (Region One)
Bitterroot National Forest
Nezperce National Forest

Intermountain Region (Region Four)
Boise National Forest
Challis National Forest
Payette National Forest
Salmon National Forest

Forest Service
U.S.D.A.

December 1984

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
APR 25 1985
CATALOGING = PREP.

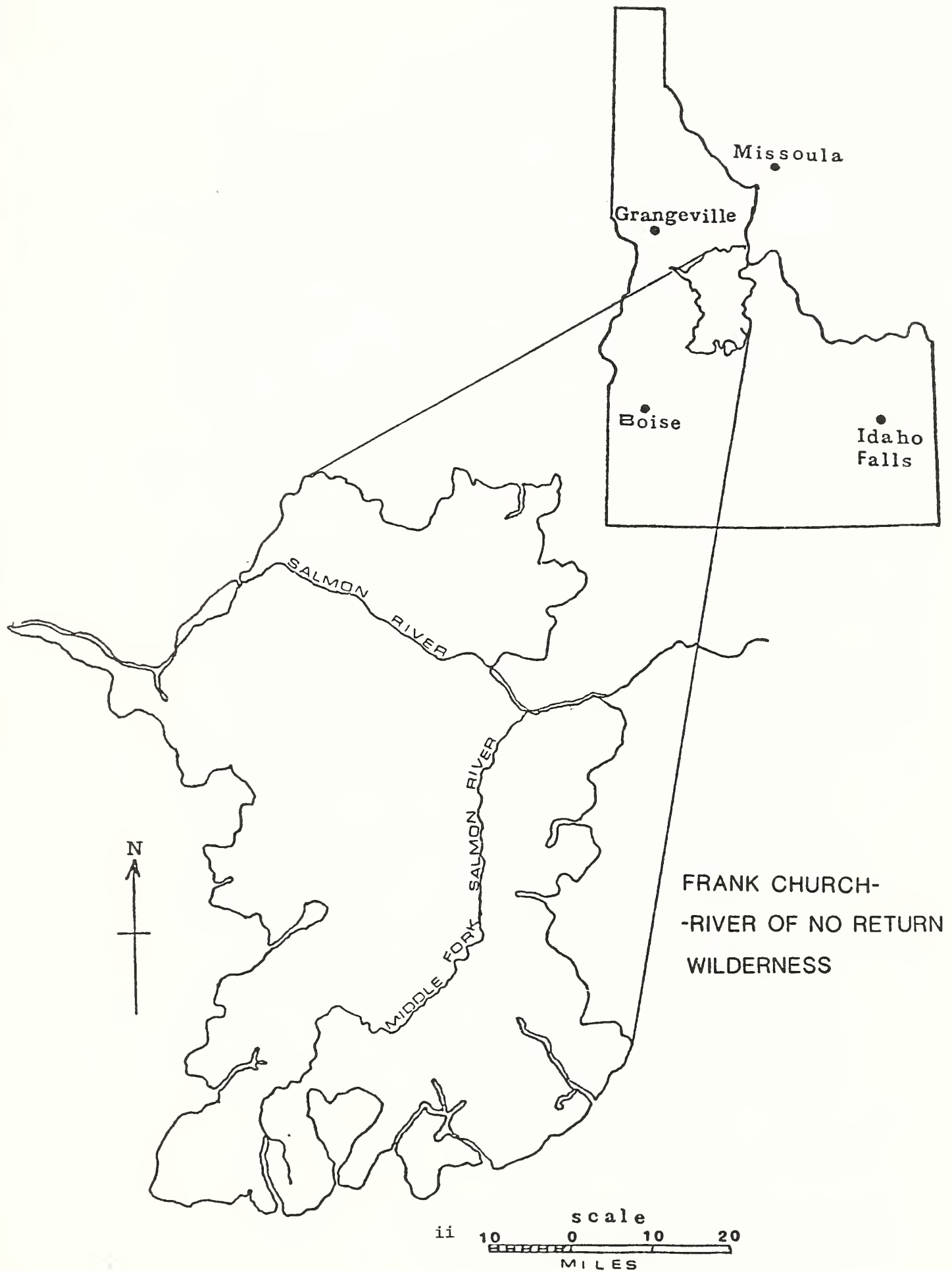


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Location	1
B. Legal Description	1
C. Establishment History	1
D. Characteristics and General Description	3
E. Analysis of Present Situation	5
1. Overall Situation	5
2. Issues, Concerns, and Opportunities	6
3. Relationship with Other Plans and Documents	11
II. OBJECTIVES	15
III. SITUATION, ASSUMPTIONS, AND DIRECTION	18
A. Recreation	19
B. Wildlife and Fish	27
C. Grazing-Vegetation	32
D. Soil and Water	37
E. Minerals and Energy	41
F. Land Status and Uses	48
1. Special Interest Areas.	48
2. Land Ownership and Acquisition.	49
3. Withdrawals	54
4. Special Use Permits	56
G. Fire, Insect, Disease, and Weed Management	64
H. Air Quality	69
I. Transportation	71
1. Roads	72
2. Aviation.	76
3. Trails, Signs, Trailheads	83
4. Bridges	92
J. Administrative Sites	94
K. Cultural Resources	97
1. General Management.	97
2. Prehistoric Sites	101
3. Historic Sites.	106
L. Research	112
M. Information and Education	115
IV. APPENDICES.	117

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Location

The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness contains 2,361,767 acres of federal land located in central Idaho. It is made up of lands formerly in the Idaho Primitive Area, the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area, and a number of adjacent RARE II areas. The Wilderness includes the Salmon, Middle Fork Salmon, and part of the Selway Wild and Scenic rivers and major parts of Big Creek and South Fork of the Salmon River, which are potential Wild and Scenic river candidates. The area includes parts of four counties: Custer, Idaho, Lemhi, and Valley; and is administered by six National Forests: Bitterroot and Nezperce of Region 1, and the Boise, Challis, Payette, and Salmon of Region 4.

Two other wildernesses abut the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness; the Gospel Hump Wilderness (206,053 acres) and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness (1,340,681 acres), resulting in a near-solid block of wilderness of over 6,000 square miles.

B. Legal Description

The official map and boundary description for the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness are being prepared for submission to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives.

The map and boundary description is contained in 65 pages of text and 107 U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute series quadrangle map sheets. Due to the size of the document, it is incorporated here only by reference.

Copies will be provided each administrative unit managing this Wilderness, and are available at the offices of the Chief, U.S. Forest Service; Regional Foresters, Intermountain and Northern Forest Service Regions; Forest Supervisors, Bitterroot, Boise, Challis, Nezperce, Payette, and Salmon National Forests; and the involved Ranger Districts.

C. Establishment History

The majority of the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness has been managed according to primitive area regulations since the 1930's. Approximately 1,090,000 acres were designated as the Idaho Primitive Area in 1931. An addition in 1937 brought the total to 1,224,350 acres.

In 1936, the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area was established, including most of the area between the Salmon and Lochsa

ivers. A portion of this was redesignated as the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness in 1963. Another portion, bordering the Idaho Primitive Area, was continued in primitive area status as the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area. The remaining portion, known as the Magruder Corridor, was left unclassified, but remained essentially undeveloped.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 gave statutory wilderness designation to the then existing wildernesses, including the Selway-Bitterroot. It further required that primitive areas and adjacent lands be studied and reports provided regarding their suitability for wilderness designation.

In the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the Selway River and Middle Fork Salmon River were designated as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The main Salmon River downstream from North Fork, Idaho, was named for study for its potential classification.

The mandated studies of the Idaho Primitive Area, the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area, and the Salmon River were conducted concurrently. The reports submitted in 1974 proposed wilderness and wild and scenic river designations for the areas studied. Studies of additional adjacent roadless areas, including the Magruder Corridor, were completed in 1979 with additional areas recommended for addition to the proposed wilderness.

On July 23, 1980, the United States Congress passed the Central Idaho Wilderness Act (CIWA), Public Law 96-312. This established the 2,361,767 acre River of No Return Wilderness, designated the Salmon River from North Fork to Corn Creek as a National Recreational River and from Corn Creek to Long Tom Bar as a National Wild River, and added approximately 105,600 acres to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. (The name was legislatively changed in March 1984 to "Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness" by Public Law 98-231.)

Other key provisions of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act were:

1. Restrictions on closure of public airfields.
2. Restrictions on management of jetboating.
3. Requirement for annual maintenance of the Wilderness trails.
4. Provision for two water developments.
5. Prohibition of dredge and placer mining in the Salmon River, the Middle Fork Salmon River, and tributaries of the Middle Fork Salmon River.

6. Identification of the 40,000-acre Special Mining Management Zone, where wilderness constraints are not applicable relative to mining activities for cobalt and associated minerals.
7. Requirements for a cultural resources management program in the Wilderness, including an inventory and management recommendations for historic cabins and other structures.
8. Requirements for a comprehensive management plan for the Wilderness, including certain specific planning processes and concerns to be addressed.

D. Characteristics and General Description

Soils of the area are diverse, primarily of granitic origin in and near the Idaho Batholith, but significant areas of volcanic and quartzitic related soils also are present.

The area includes seven general physiographic types: Lower River Canyon Lands, Upper River Canyon Lands, Rolling Basin Lands, Low Relief Fluvial Lands, Steep Volcanic Lands, Steep Granitic Fluvial Lands, and Strongly Glaciated Lands.

Elevations range from 1,970 feet at the Wind River packbridge to 10,329 feet at the General, near upper Loon Creek. Precipitation varies from less than 14 inches to nearly 60 inches annually, mostly in the form of snow. Summers are generally dry with temperatures often exceeding 100 degrees Fahrenheit at lower elevations. Winters are long and hard with sub-zero temperatures common. Winds are generally westerly over the Wilderness, but the canyon and ridge complexes common to the area result in altered local winds and typical diurnal air movement. Major mountain ranges include the Bitterroot, Clearwater, and Salmon River Mountains.

The wide elevational range, with accompanying climatic variations, results in diverse flora and fauna. Vegetation varies from ponderosa pine/bluebunch wheatgrass or Idaho fescue and Douglas-fir/ninebark or snowberry at lower-mid elevations to subalpine fir types in areas above 5,000 feet. Near-alpine habitat occurs in the highest elevational areas. Fires have continually altered the Wilderness landscape creating brushfields, large lodgepole pine stands, extensive snag patches, and variations of vegetative age classes.

A total of 370 wildlife species have been observed in the area: 77 mammals, 240 birds, 23 fish, 21 reptiles, and 9 amphibians. Several non-native species of upland game, including chukar and gray (Hungarian) partridge, were introduced into the area prior to wilderness designation. Eight species of big game are found: mule deer, whitetail deer, elk, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, black bear, mountain lion, and moose.

The area supports both resident and anadromous fisheries. Steelhead trout and chinook salmon (spring and summer runs) utilize spawning and rearing habitat of the Wilderness. Indigenous game fish include cutthroat, bull, and rainbow trout, mountain whitefish, and white sturgeon. Brook trout, California golden trout, and Arctic grayling were planted in lakes of the area some time ago and have been established long enough to be considered native to the area.

An average of 94 fires occur each year, burning nearly 112,000 acres over the last twenty years. Most of the fires (88%) have been lightning-caused. Human-caused fires have accounted for over 85,000 acres, 72% of the total acres burned. While most of the fires were suppressed at less than one acre, fires that exceeded ten acres in size ranged from 23 acres to over 66,000 acres.

Recreational use of the Wilderness includes a wide variety of activities with backpacking, big game hunting, fishing, and whitewater boating among the most popular. Over 300,000 recreation visitor days per year are enjoyed by approximately 35,000 recreationists. Many of these visitors utilize the services of 88 outfitters who operate in the area.

The wilderness resource is of high quality over much of the area. In so vast an area, opportunities for solitude and challenge abound; in a general sense, evidence of man is essentially unnoticeable. There are, however, some locations where man's works are noticeable, even dominant, and the naturalness and solitude are impaired.

While there are numerous trailless areas in excess of 10,000 acres, there are 2,600 miles of system trails. There are 24 airfields, 31 lookouts, 19 other administrative sites (guard stations, patrol cabins, etc.), over 100 trail bridges, and, not counting the Salmon Wild and Scenic rivers area outside the Wilderness, 54 parcels of private or State-owned land; many with resort-type development.

Mining activity, past and present, also impacts the wilderness resource. A 40,000-acre area in the eastern portion of the Wilderness is identified as a Special Mining Management Zone, where wilderness considerations will not inhibit exploration and extraction of cobalt and associated minerals.

Domestic livestock grazing, while once widespread, is presently confined to approximately two percent of the Wilderness, mostly near the south and eastern periphery of the area. Pack and saddle stock grazing occurs in scattered areas throughout the Wilderness, but is confined to relatively small areas associated with recreational use.

The historic and prehistoric heritage of the area is recognized as a valuable component of this Wilderness. It is

evidenced in numerous locations by artifacts of the Shoshone and Nez Perce Indian occupation, by journals of early fur trappers and missionaries, and by remnants of early miner and homesteader occupancy. Over 350 sites in the Wilderness contain cabins or other structures. Thirty-seven of these are historically significant and approximately 75 more may be.

Many opportunities for scientific and educational studies of both biological and cultural resources are present.

E. Analysis of Present Situation

1. Overall Situation

The current situation is the result of relatively low-key management based on the generally undeveloped and inaccessible nature of the area. Management has tended to be restrained due to the uncertain status of the primitive and roadless areas for twenty years. Dispersed recreation has been the predominant use, with mining and livestock grazing the only commodity-oriented activities, and these occurring in relatively limited and scattered locations. The exceptions to the general low-key or casual management approach are the grazing allotments, most of which have been managed according to up-to-date range management principles and techniques; and the whitewater boating programs on the two major rivers, which have been under state-of-the-art management for about 10 years.

Today the emphasis is directed at remedying unacceptable impacts and protecting wilderness values while accommodating legally excepted uses specifically identified in the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980.

Coordination between the six management entities (Bitterroot, Boise, Challis, Nezperce, Payette, and Salmon National Forests) has often been difficult. Inconsistencies, while not significant, have contributed to confusion of visitors and management difficulties.

Non-recreation use of the area is essentially in a fairly stable situation. Production of cattle and sheep, while present in a relatively small amount, is an essential part of the involved food and fiber producing operations. Mining activity within the Wilderness shows little indication of expanding beyond the present small-scale operations; however, mining activities adjacent to the Wilderness pose major threats to water quality and other Wilderness values.

Recreational use is increasing measurably each year. This increased use affects both the outfitter/guide

businesses and the business community that supplies materials and services to the outfitters and the individual users.

Wilderness visitors originate from throughout the Nation and, to a lesser degree, from foreign countries. Included in these visitors are members of the Shoshone-Bannock and Nez Perce Indian Tribes.

2. Issues, Concerns, and Opportunities

During the development of this plan, public issues, management concerns, and other problems and opportunities were solicited and identified. These were derived from several sources. Primary among these were the results of workshops, meetings, surveys, and other public involvement efforts conducted during the concurrent Forest planning process. These were supplemented by notices and announcements through the news media and by direct mailings using a mailing list also derived from the Forest planning activities.

The issues and concerns were screened and consolidated to eliminate or reduce repetitious and unrelated comments and inputs. They were then grouped by subject and rephrased as "planning questions" and subquestions, that the management plan should address or consider. These were later referred to in developing management objectives and decision criteria, and wilderness management alternatives. They are:

- a. How can a variety of wilderness recreation opportunities be provided without impairing wilderness characteristics or visitor experiences?

Primary Issue Areas

- 1) What is the minimum amount of regulation/user controls necessary to meet objectives?
- 2) What balance of preservation, protection, and use should be achieved, particularly in high use areas?
- 3) How should conflicts be resolved where visitors with different preferences interact?
- 4) To what extent should recreation facilities be allowed or provided in the Wilderness?
- 5) How much solitude, challenge, and related wilderness experience should be provided in this Wilderness?

- 6) To what extent should special use permits be utilized?
 - 7) What administrative facilities are necessary for Wilderness management?
- b. What management actions are necessary for the identification, evaluation, protection, and management of cultural resources within the Wilderness?

Primary Issue Areas

- 1) How should inventory and evaluation be prioritized and accomplished?
 - 2) How should management of these resources (including interpretation and research) be coordinated with other responsible agencies?
 - 3) To what extent is cultural resource management and wilderness management incompatible? (What mitigation is appropriate for both?)
- c. How can a variety of river recreation opportunities be provided while enhancing and maintaining the river environment and user experience?

Primary Issue Areas

- 1) What changes are needed to improve river permit and other river management activities for the Middle Fork Wild and Scenic River?
 - 2) What facilities are necessary for camping, sanitation, launching, and take-out on rivers?
 - 3) What is the proper carrying capacity for the river, and how should this be availed to the users?
- d. What actions should be taken to evaluate, maintain, and enhance wildlife diversity within the Wilderness?

Primary Issue Areas

- 1) How can a variety of fish and wildlife habitat be maintained?
- 2) How can anadromous and resident fisheries be maintained?
- 3) What transplanting and reintroduction of native wildlife species should be considered?

- 4) How should fish and wildlife habitat be coordinated with livestock grazing?
 - 5) What fish and wildlife habitat improvement or enhancement is appropriate in wilderness?
- e. What actions are appropriate and necessary to meet the intent of the Threatened and Endangered Species Act?

Primary Issue Areas

- 1) How can critical and essential habitats of the T&E and unique species be identified and protected?
 - 2) What conflicts exist, and what mitigation is appropriate, in protecting T&E species habitat in wilderness (e.g., natural fires)?
- f. How should the fish and wildlife resource management be coordinated with State and other federal agencies?

Primary Issue Areas

- 1) How can interagency cooperation in wildlife management efforts be strengthened?
- g. How can mineral and energy resource exploration and development activities be managed to protect or maintain wilderness resources?

Primary Issue Areas

- 1) How should regulation of dredge, placer, and hard-rock mining be accomplished?
- 2) What are the reasonable and unavoidable environmental impacts of mining and associated reclamation?
- 3) How can reasonable access for mineral exploration and development be provided for, while minimizing impacts on other resources?
- 4) What are the appropriate restrictions on mining in the Special Mining Management Zone?
- 5) What additional mineral withdrawals are necessary to protect wilderness, wild river, and recreational river values? What existing withdrawals are unnecessary?

- h. To what degree should the wilderness management plan consider local economic and social conditions?

Primary Issue Areas

- 1) How can wilderness management recognize and support local dependent communities?
 - 2) What management plan provisions are necessary to meet the intent of Native American treaties?
- i. How should fire be managed in the Wilderness?

Primary Issue Areas

- 1) To what extent can alternative suppression strategies be used and/or the natural role of fire in wilderness be considered and provided?
 - 2) What suppression methods, access needs, and detection methods are appropriate?
- j. How should forest insect and disease impacts be considered in wilderness management?

Primary Issue Areas

- 1) Under what circumstances would insect and disease control be considered?
 - 2) How should noxious weed control be evaluated, in light of State laws and regulations?
- k. What law enforcement activities should be considered in the Wilderness?

Primary Issue Areas

- 1) What are the law enforcement needs to protect the Wilderness?
 - 2) How can the laws and regulations be enforced with minimum impact on wilderness experience?
- l. What land ownership adjustments are necessary to protect and manage the Wilderness and related resources?

Primary Issue Areas

- 1) Which private or State properties should be acquired?

- 2) How should private property rights and access be provided for?
 - 3) What scenic easement provisions are necessary along river corridors?
- m. What management actions need to be taken to enhance or maintain soil stability and water quality in the Wilderness?

Primary Issue Areas

- 1) How can stream degradation, caused by mineral and livestock related activities, be prevented?
 - 2) What watershed protection is necessary and appropriate?
 - 3) How can riparian zones be protected?
 - 4) What management program is necessary to maintain water quality?
- n. How can the established domestic livestock activities be managed to minimize conflicts with other wilderness uses?

Primary Issue Areas

- 1) What are adverse effects of grazing in riparian zones?
 - 2) What grazing controls are necessary in the Wilderness?
 - 3) What kind of protection is necessary for T&E species?
 - 4) How can adverse effects of pack and saddle stock be minimized in the Wilderness?
 - 5) What range improvement is necessary and appropriate in the Wilderness?
 - 6) How should range management in wilderness be coordinated with adjacent lands?
 - 7) How can range productivity and vegetative diversity be coordinated?
- o. How should firewood, and other recreational related uses of wood, be managed in the Wilderness?

Primary Issue Areas

- 1) Are controls needed on the use of firewood, tent poles, corral poles, etc., in the Wilderness?
 - 2) What hazardous tree protection is necessary and appropriate?
- p. What transportation system does the Wilderness need and how should it be managed?

Primary Issue Areas

- 1) What kind of trail system, and related signs and bridges, is necessary for wilderness access and visitor dispersion?
- 2) How much area should be kept trailless?
- 3) How much access for the elderly and handicapped should be provided?
- 4) Are special trails, e.g., for skiers, hikers, and horses, desirable?
- 5) Should existing and potential specially designated trails (e.g., historic) be identified and promoted? Which ones?
- 6) What road access is necessary; how should it be controlled?
- 7) How should Hells Half Acre and Pinyon Peak roads be managed?
- 8) Should air access be limited; what airfield maintenance is needed?

3. Relationship with Other Plans and Documents

- a. The United States Congress recognized that the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness is contained within parts of several national forests, all of which are developing land and resource management plans in compliance with Section 6 of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588). The Central Idaho Wilderness Act directs that the comprehensive management plan for the FC--RONR Wilderness be coordinated with these Forest plans.

To help achieve that coordination, the planning process and terminology used has been similar and parallel to the Forest planning efforts.

Interdisciplinary personnel of each Forest provided inventory data and other resource information, identified management concerns, reviewed draft and final planning documents such as the Analysis of the Management Situation (AMS) of the Wilderness and the array of management alternatives, and assisted in the evaluation of the alternatives. The development and evaluation of alternatives included consideration of how well the alternatives meshed or fit with the various Forest plan alternatives. The wilderness management direction chosen is therefore both complementary and supplementary to each relevant National Forest plan.

It must be recognized, however, that the management emphasis for each National Forest differs from the others. That, and the related program budgeting process, will result in somewhat different rates and degrees of implementation of this management plan. That is, each National Forest will manage the Wilderness within the framework and along the course directed by this plan, but the intensity and scheduling of certain management actions may vary from Forest to Forest and is subject to the availability of funds over time.

- b. The CIWA and Wild and Scenic Rivers Act required that a management plan for the Salmon Wild and Recreational River be prepared within one year. This was completed in 1982, and is hereby adopted and incorporated as a part of the management direction being provided by this comprehensive management plan for the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness and related Wild and Scenic rivers. The CIWA provides that Wild and Scenic Rivers Act considerations will take precedence over Wilderness Act requirements. This applies only to the Salmon River, not to the Selway and Middle Fork Salmon rivers. Therefore, the management plan for the Salmon Wild and Recreational River should be referred to for specific direction within those areas. If conflicts develop between the Salmon River Plan direction and Wilderness Plan direction, the River Plan direction shall be used. The exceptions to this are in those subject areas where, for reasons of breadth and depth of evaluation, the River Plan direction specifically deferred them to the Wilderness Plan. Therefore, Wilderness Plan direction is applicable within the Salmon Wild and Scenic River corridor regarding:

- 1) Minerals management, including withdrawals.
- 2) Cultural resources management.

- 3) Transportation planning, specifically trail and bridge construction.
- 4) Fire management.
- 5) Subjects or issues not addressed in the River Plan, provided that there is no conflict with CIWA direction.

c. This management plan provides the basic direction towards preserving the quality and integrity of the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness. To accomplish this, additional resource-, time-, and area-specific plans will be developed. These will be in the nature of action plans, implementation plans, and operating plans. Some examples are:

- grazing allotment management plans
- fire management plans
- annual trail maintenance plans
- outfitter permit operating plans

Sections of this plan will be extracted and supplemented for field use and to stand on their own as functional management plans. Wilderness Plan direction relevant to the Middle Fork Salmon River provides the framework for the Middle Fork Salmon Wild and Scenic River Management Plan. The cultural resources section of the Wilderness Plan is, in fact, a cultural resources management plan.

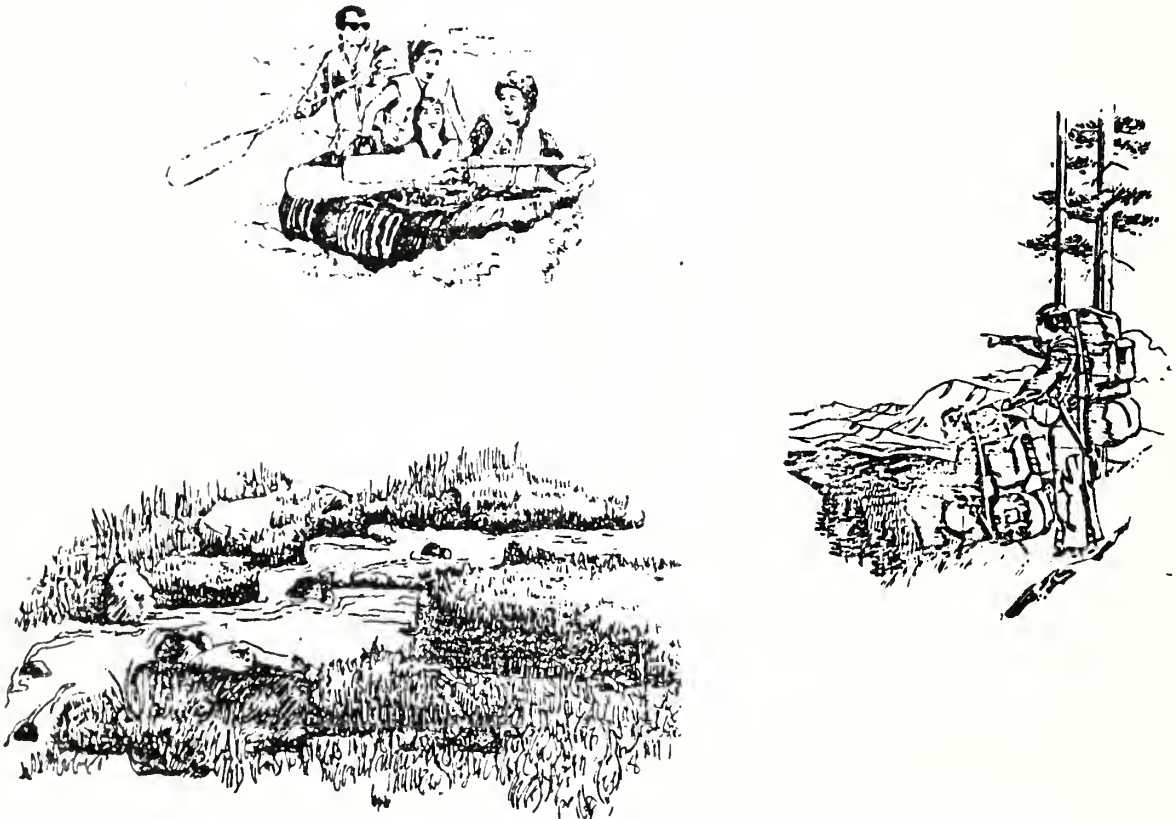
Managers and users of this wilderness management plan should also keep available, and refer to, the companion background documents to this plan. The Analysis of the Management Situation for the River of No Return Wilderness, prepared in April, 1983, includes considerable data and resource information of interest useful for managers. There are lists and tables of wildlife species, State and private lands, administrative sites, airfields, trails, trailheads, and bridges. There is also additional discussion and explanation for some of the direction in this plan.

"The Farthest Frontier of All," a cultural resource overview of the Wilderness (Wildeson, 1982), provides a compilation of records and reports and a summary of the data, regarding the cultural history of the area.

The "Historic Structures Inventory," as required by the CIWA, was prepared in 1982. The direction now included in this management plan regarding the future use, treatment, and disposition was derived

from that report. It provides the location and condition of all known cabins, other buildings, and bridges in the Wilderness. It also includes the inventory and evaluation methodology and criteria, and definitions and explanations of proposed treatments.

"A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance in the Middle Fork Salmon River Basin" (Knudson, et.al., 1978) provides protection and management recommendations for the archeological resources at campsites along the Middle Fork. A similar survey of the Middle Fork was conducted in 1981, which also covered the area between campsites. The results and recommendations are in "A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance in the Middle Fork of the Salmon River Corridor, River of No Return Wilderness, Idaho, 1981-1982" (Kulesza). "A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Campgrounds on the main Salmon River Corridor, Report #SL-82-254" (Price, 1982) and "A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance in the Chamberlain Basin "Uplands," River of No Return Wilderness" (Kulesza, 1982) provide survey results for those areas.



II. OBJECTIVES

Overall objectives and policies for management of national forest wilderness are established by the Chief in Forest Service Manual 2320.

Regional Forester direction is provided in the Northern Region Plan and the Regional Guide for the Intermountain Region.

These form the basis for the goals and objectives for management of the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness.

Management Goal: The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness is a distinct and unique component of the National Wilderness Preservation System to be managed for a broad range of land uses and recreation opportunities in a manner that will leave it unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness.

Objectives: The following objectives were used in developing the management plan and are the guiding principles to be used in managing the Wilderness. Additional, resource- or activity-specific, objectives appear later in the appropriate section of the plan.

- A. Maintain a wilderness where ecosystems are unaffected by man's manipulation, and plants and animals develop and respond to natural forces.

For instance:

1. Allow natural biotic processes to occur.
2. Provide least impact and effect on native plants and animals, with emphasis on Threatened and Endangered species.
3. Provide least evidence of human use and activity.

- B. To the extent that it is consistent with A., above, provide a diversity of opportunities for public use, enjoyment, and understanding of wilderness and the unique experience dependent upon a wilderness setting.

For instance:

1. Facilitate access for all appropriate classes of visitors and provide for the broad range of both traditional and potential uses and activities available in this Wilderness.
2. Provide for developing public and agency awareness and appreciation for the wilderness values.

3. Accomplish necessary wilderness resource protection with least direct agency controls and restrictions.
- C. Accommodate and administer those non-conforming uses provided for in the Wilderness Act and the Central Idaho Wilderness Act in a way so as to minimize their impact on the wilderness resource and values.

For instance:

1. Recognize basic rights and privileges permitted by law, and the situations unique to this Wilderness.
 2. To the extent consistent with #1., manage and control activities and developments that conflict with basic wilderness principles.
 3. Minimize administrative use of necessary improvements and motorized equipment in order to meet wilderness management objectives.
- D. Identify, protect, interpret, and encourage further research regarding significant cultural, historical, and archaeological values.

For instance:

1. Provide for locating and protecting sensitive, fragile sites.
 2. Promote and foster research concerning the cultural heritage of the Wilderness.
 3. Provide for developing public and agency awareness and appreciation for the cultural resource values.
- E. Contribute to the social and economic stability of local communities.

For instance:

1. Cause least interference and/or disruption to local economic situations, i.e., income and employment:
 - valid mining operations
 - outfitting and guiding
 - permitted livestock grazing operations
 - recreation, tourism, and related services
 - government
 2. Cause least reduction in tax base.
- F. Accomplish management objectives at least cost, unless higher costs are necessary to protect the wilderness resource.

For instance:

1. Utilize fewest Wilderness Rangers, patrols, firefighters, lookouts, and maintenance crews within the Wilderness.
 2. Utilize other-agency and/or out-service programs to achieve objectives.
- G. Be responsive to the objectives of State and local governments where they are compatible with protection of the wilderness resource.

For instance:

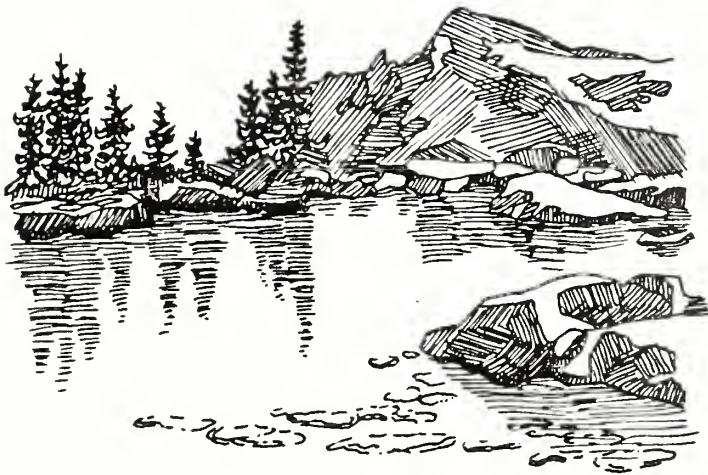
1. Coordinate with and support the objectives and programs of other agencies, such as:
 - Idaho Department of Fish and Game
 - Idaho State Historic Preservation Officer
 - Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation
 - Idaho Department of Transportation
 - Idaho Department of Public Lands
 - Idaho Department of Water Resources
 - Idaho and county Departments of Health and Welfare
 - Idaho Outfitters and Guides Board
 - County Sheriffs
 - Native American Tribes
 - County Commissioners



III. SITUATIONS, ASSUMPTIONS, AND DIRECTION

This section describes the current status of each major resource and activity in the Wilderness. It makes certain assumptions regarding trends and probabilities, and then provides both general and specific management direction. It includes the basic objectives for management of each of the resources and uses. The situation descriptions, and the related assumptions, provide the background and summary explanations leading to the decisions reached.

In addition to decisions made in developing this Plan, the direction statements also repeat certain regulations and National policies that are most relevant to this Wilderness, and/or may otherwise tend to be overlooked. This includes key delegations of authority, or limitations thereto. If approval authorities are subsequently changed, the revised authorizations will be effective.



A. Recreation

Objectives: Provide a broad range of opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation in a manner which protects and preserves the Wilderness.

1. Situation

Recreation settings are described across a spectrum called the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS). At one end of the spectrum recreation activities, settings, and experiences are classified as "primitive;" as found in wild, isolated, or undeveloped lands. At the other end, recreation opportunities reflect the appropriate activities, settings, and experiences found in non-wilderness environments. Given the variety of historical uses that have taken place in the Wilderness, including aircraft use, mining, and jetboating, settings other than primitive are easily identified. The growth of these historic as well as new uses has lead to numerous situations that influence recreation management in the Wilderness. Many of these occur in a variety of locations and situations in the Wilderness. These situations are summarized below.

Areas of concentrated use. From a Wilderness-wide perspective, areas of concentrated use occur where visitors are either entering or leaving the Wilderness at transfer camps/trailheads, airfields, or boat ramps; and at areas of special attraction or interest, such as major rivers and mountain lakes and their associated camps. Outside of these areas, use associated with hunting often causes congestion at trailheads where parking and loading facilities are often taxed.

Conflicts between recreation uses. Visitor conflicts occur most often where recreationists concentrate and where the diversity of use is greatest. Here the differing needs and perceptions of visitors often result in conflicting encounters. While these areas are not evenly distributed throughout the Wilderness, certain areas and uses can be identified.

Conflicts occur between horse users and backpackers. They compete for the same campsites and trails, and often have perceived or real philosophical differences that make the conflict more acute.

Where road corridors penetrate the Wilderness, conflicts occur between vehicle users and the pedestrian or equestrian user. This is particularly evident where mines and mining equipment operate near wilderness portals and campgrounds.

Finally, there is growing competition between outfitted and non-outfitted boaters for permits on both the Middle Fork and the main Salmon rivers. The allocation of this use on the Middle Fork, first imposed in 1973, was based on the apparent relative demand as expressed by the actual, then unconstrained, level of use. Several adjustments have been made since, again based on observed demand. As use increases and approaches 100% of capacity (seven launches per day), shifts in demand becomes more difficult to identify.

Degradation of other resource values. The most significant resource damage occurring as a result of recreation use takes place at campsites and trailhead facilities where impacts of visitors are concentrated. Understory vegetation loss and soil compaction are the most prevalent damage. Water pollution from stock and human waste is evident in some heavily used areas, and riparian vegetation in meadows and along streambanks is being damaged in high use sites along the rivers and at popular high mountain lakes. Numerous fire circles, litter, deeply rutted trails, and tent trenching are often-cited problems at popular campsites and trailheads.

Outfitter camps are often impacted with the same aforementioned problems and many have temporary structures that are visually degrading and tend to become permanent.

The overuse and abuse by recreation stock has created problems in many areas where vegetation is damaged, water quality reduced, and soil compacted.

Condition of campsites and sanitation facilities. Many campsites associated with mountain lakes are in poor condition or overused, as are many hunting and outfitter camps. Many Ranger Districts do not have an inventory of known campsites, making condition assessments speculative at best. Many campsites are visited and cleaned only once a year, often only once every other year.

Sanitation facilities exist in heavy use areas such as parts of the Big Horn Crags, major airfields, outfitter camps, and at popular campsites along the Middle Fork and main Salmon rivers.

Middle Fork Salmon River. The Middle Fork has a limited capacity for accommodating recreation use while retaining those special qualities that make it a wild and scenic river. This capacity is dependent on the total river environment and the ability of various features of that environment to withstand and support human use.

Physical limitations of the River include launching capabilities, campsite sanitation facilities, and

take-out points. Bottlenecks where boaters tend to stack up for scouting rapids, and at scenic or historic areas, also place physical limitations on the resource and its use.

Sociological limitations are also important, in that many visitors feel that solitude is important to the quality of the experience.

2. Assumptions

- a. Lands over 45% slope are not likely to be used for recreation activities and are therefore removed from the available supply of suitable land.
- b. These steep lands remain important by providing a backdrop for scenic and other values that are critical to the recreational experience.
- c. Recreation demand is a function of current use as depicted in use trends, and projected relative to the population of the immediate market area.
- d. The demand for wilderness recreation experiences will continue to increase as population increases. Population trends expressed in the market area are expected to be similar in other areas of the country.
- e. If present patterns of use continue without intensive management, human activities will become substantially more noticeable and deteriorate wilderness values.
- f. Accurate coordinated visitor use data are essential to consistent Wilderness management.
- g. As visitor use increases, additional studies are needed to determine acceptable levels of change that insure minimum degradation of the Wilderness.
- h. Future adjustments in the allocation of Middle Fork boating permits should continue to be based on demand, to the extent that is identified as a definite, persistent (at least three consecutive years) change.

3. Direction

- a. Visitor use, carrying capacity, and Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC).
 - 1) Visitor use survey initiated in 1974 will continue and expand to all Districts.
 - 2) Visitor contact and education efforts will emphasize personal portal contacts to improve visitor

orientation and explain rules and regulations. Both on-site and off-site efforts will be used when appropriate.

- 3) Each Forest will complete a Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) action plan within two years of Wilderness Plan approval. It shall identify the areas to be studied, the intensity of the study, and the time frames.
- 4) Initiate LAC studies as identified in the Forest LAC action plan.
- 5) Visitor education will be utilized to prevent over-use at all known points of interest and popularity.
- 6) Maps and brochures will be used to inform the public on use problems, minimum impact camping techniques, and conditions of occupancy and use.
- 7) "Wilderness ethics" will be emphasized to the public, outfitters, agencies, clubs, civic groups, and educational institutions to promote wise use of wilderness.
- 8) Consider needs of both outfitted and non-outfitted visitors when imposing use limits.
- 9) Condition of campsites should be compared to LAC by using:
 - a) Frissell's condition classes where the funding, data needs, and numbers of campsites warrant less detail; or
 - b) Cole's site rating where more detail is needed and obtainable; or
 - c) Any other state-of-the-art methodology that is suitable.

b. Facilities.

Generally, public recreation facilities will not be provided. Specifically, those not provided are garbage containers/receptacles, fireplaces, grills/stoves, tables and benches, and shelters. However, for wilderness resource protection, pit toilets and stock holding facilities may be provided to correct a continuing resource problem. Pit toilets will be located at least 300 feet from open water, terrain permitting, and installed, operated, and serviced by non-mechanized methods. Use of temporary systems (e.g., rope hitchlines, rope corrals)

will be encouraged. If a permanent facility is needed, hitchracks are preferred over corrals.

c. Pack and saddle stock use and users (both outfitted and non-outfitted).

- 1) All pack and saddle stock facilities will be located at least 200 feet from lakes and streams, where terrain permits.
- 2) All parties using horses are to camp 200 feet from trails, lakes, and streams, where terrain permits.
- 3) Require written approval for use of more than 20 head of pack and saddle stock.
- 4) Permit only light to moderate forage use by pack and saddle stock.
- 5) Supplemental feed, when needed, should be alfalfa hay, processed pellets, and grain (preferably rolled oats). No straw permitted.
- 6) Tying of stock to trees for more than two hours will be discouraged.
- 7) Stock must be ridden or led, not permitted to run loose on trails or travel routes (except where safety requires).
- 8) Only stock necessary for each trip will be permitted. No cripples, colts, or unbroken stock will be permitted, except for short periods if animal becomes crippled during trip.
- 9) Where LAC and camp condition surveys indicate a need for change in stock policy, the following actions will be considered:
 - a) Prohibit use of stock where warranted.
 - b) Limit overnight camping to an appropriate number of nights for any one site.
 - c) Campsites for stock use will be designated.
 - d) Permit no grazing of pack and saddle stock, where applicable.

d. Visitor restrictions.

- 1) Maximum group size is 20 people, without prior approval.

- 2) No private group or individual will be permitted to occupy a campsite for more than 14 consecutive days.
- 3) Camp, when possible, 200 feet from lakes, trails, and streams.
- 4) Physically control dogs in high use areas.
- 5) Visitors are requested to build low impact campfires, using dead and down wood material in forested areas. The use of self-contained stoves is encouraged. Self-contained stoves may be required at designated sites. Campfires may be restricted in certain areas. Pack out all unburnable litter and refuse material.
- 6) Where LAC and camp condition surveys indicate a need for change in visitor use policy, the following actions will be considered:
 - a) Prohibit large groups in areas where LAC are exceeded.
 - b) Prohibit prolonged occupancy by groups or individuals in certain areas where LAC are exceeded.
- 7) Prior to completion of the LAC studies, the following direction will be followed:
 - a) Managers will concentrate on improving conditions at degraded campsites. A "degraded campsite" is a relatively flat piece of ground sizeable enough to accommodate one to several tents, and having at least three of the following characteristics:
 - (1) Fifty percent or more of the available campground cover reduced or removed in the identified campsite area.
 - (2) Absence of seedlings and saplings.
 - (3) Tree roots exposed; tree holes defaced.
 - (4) Abundance of non-native plants.
 - (5) Lack of fuelwood.
 - (6) "Rock" fire rings.
 - (7) Trails radiating from the site to latrine locations, lakes, and creeks.

- b) Consider the following methods of handling degraded campsites:
 - (1) Make overused sites less appealing/less accessible. Remove fire rings and other evidence of human use.
 - (2) Post restoration message at portals and a sign at the site. Suggest alternative camping locations on the portal notice. Convey in a positive way the rationale for the public to avoid degraded campsites.
 - (3) For specific sites, set limits on party size, length of stay, and equipment requirements (e.g., stoves rather than campfires).
 - (4) Undertake site rehabilitation, such as scarification, seeding, and planting.
 - (5) Site specific closures involve informing the public, posting notices on portals and at administrative sites, and signing sites as closed to all camping until further notice.
- 8) Use or possession of a bicycle is prohibited.
- e. Boating restrictions (Middle Fork Salmon River). Prior to completion of LAC studies, the following direction applies:
 - 1) A maximum of seven launches per day will be allowed.
 - 2) Designated campsites will be assigned.
 - a) Make periodic surveys to identify hazard trees which will be removed or avoided.
 - 3) Pack out all unburnable litter and refuse material.
 - 4) Haul out human waste from all campsites without toilets.
 - 5) No open fires, except in fire pans.
 - 6) Maximum trip length is eight days without prior approval; maximum one overnight camp below Big Creek during the heavy use season.

f. Permit system and allocation (Middle Fork Salmon River).

- 1) During the heavy use season of June 1 to September 3, the outfitted launch allocation is 44%; non-outfitted is 56%.
- 2) Party size limits: non-outfitted, total not to exceed 24 people; outfitted, 24 passengers (total not to exceed 30 people, including crew).
- 3) Maximum of three full (9-launch) permits per outfitter.
 - a) Only one launch per day per outfitter.
- 4) Private non-outfitted permits will be selected by lottery. Dates will be assigned until launch slots filled through the heavy use season.
- 5) Require confirmation or cancellation of all trips sufficiently prior to the heavy use season or launch date to allow for reassignment to new party.
- 6) Fill canceled slots on a first come, first served, basis.
- 7) Monitor, review, and, as appropriate, adjust launch allocation between outfitted and non-outfitted groups according to periodic determinations of relative demand, in conjunction with Forest planning.
- 8) Initiate fee system to cover costs of non-outfitted permit system.
- 9) Investigate using straight reservation (waiting list), or other systems, for non-outfitted users.



B. Wildlife and Fish

Objectives: Provide habitat conducive to maintaining the natural distribution and abundance of native species of wildlife and fish by allowing only natural processes, or the restoration thereof, to shape habitat and affect interactions among species.

1. Situation

Management of the wildlife and fish of the Wilderness is the responsibility of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, while management of their habitat is the responsibility of the Forest Service. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has the lead responsibility regarding Threatened and Endangered Species. As such, close coordination of these agencies is essential.

Wildlife and fish habitat within the Wilderness is essentially in a natural condition, except in those areas where fire suppression efforts have allowed vegetation to reach unnatural successional stages and in localized areas of human activity and development. Habitat quality is extremely variable and is generally quite productive, accommodating a wide diversity of wildlife and fish.

In general, the historic quality and quantity of both resident and anadromous fish habitat within the Wilderness has been retained. Population numbers of anadromous fish species have experienced serious reduction since 1938, but, with only minor exceptions, anadromous fish production problems are the result of activities outside the Wilderness (downstream dams and headwater spawning area impacts). Recent successes in modifying these impacts have resulted in significant steelhead increases and hold promise for improving salmon production. Relatively recent harvest restrictions of west slope cutthroat trout are also resulting in significant population improvement of this species.

Habitat quality and quantity is such that opportunities are available for increased numbers of some game species, including anadromous fish. Increases may occur naturally or, when appropriate, result from planting or reintroduction. There is some potential for habitat and forage competition between domestic livestock or pack and saddle stock and wildlife and fish of the area, but no significant problem areas have been identified.

Eight Management Indicator species (otter, blue grouse, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, chinook salmon, steelhead, west slope cutthroat trout, and rainbow trout) have been selected to use for wilderness management evaluation practices.

Four federally listed Threatened and Endangered (T&E) species and 22 State of Idaho Species of Special Concern (SSC) utilize the Wilderness. The Rocky Mountain wolf is the only (T&E) species determined as being a permanent resident of the Wilderness and requiring special management consideration.

The Special Mining Management Zone contains important bighorn sheep habitat, which Congress identified as requiring special management consideration when mineral development occurs. The Shoshone-Bannock Indians have certain hunting and fishing rights in part of the eastern section of the Wilderness.

2. Assumptions

- a. Demand for hunting, fishing, and wildlife observing in the Wilderness will continue to increase, especially in the more accessible and/or desirable areas.
- b. The need for wildlife and fish population and habitat data will increase.
- c. Predators and problem animals may stimulate control proposals.
- d. The importance of the Wilderness as a gene pool and baseline data source for indigenous species will increase as civilization shrinks habitat outside the Wilderness.
- e. Harvest of fish and wildlife, in balance with wildlife and fish populations and habitat availability, will continue to be an important management tool.
- f. Special management consideration will be necessary to maintain viable populations of Threatened and Endangered species as public use increases.
- g. The Wilderness affords opportunities for recovery programs for T&E species and reintroduction of once-native wildlife and fish species formerly inhabiting the Wilderness.
- h. There will be increased pressure to intensify management of wildlife and fish habitat to satisfy recreational demand.
- i. Protection of the anadromous fisheries will be increasingly important as the downstream problems are reduced and increasing numbers of anadromous

fish reach the spawning and rearing habitat of the Wilderness.

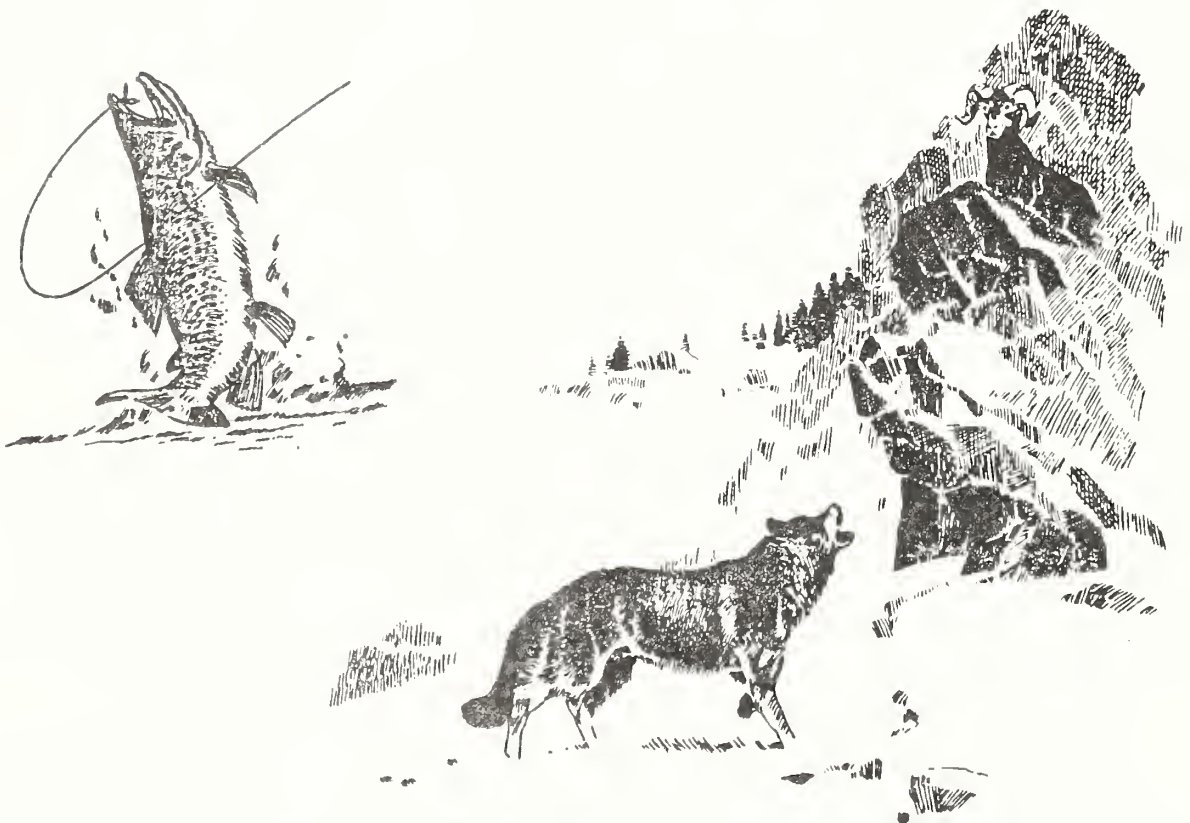
- j. The Clear Creek-Garden Creek bighorn sheep herd will continue to be prized as a planting stock source.

3. Direction

- a. Management activities, which affect the fish and wildlife resource will be coordinated with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- b. Threatened and Endangered (T&E) species habitat will be protected, as directed by the Endangered Species Act of 1973.
- c. State of Idaho Species of Special Concern will receive protection and management consideration complementary to Department goals and objectives when consistent with wilderness objectives.
- d. Reintroduction or supplemental transplanting of native fish and wildlife species will be permitted only when analysis shows:
 - 1) T&E species will not be adversely impacted.
 - 2) Populations of native species, reduced or eliminated by man, would be restored.
 - 3) Reintroduction of predatory species is compatible with goals and objectives of the Wilderness plan, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
 - 4) Significant values of the Wilderness will not be impaired.
- e. Control of problem animals will be permitted only on a case-by-case basis in coordination with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and with Regional Forester approval.
- f. Habitat improvement by other than natural means is prohibited unless authorized by the Chief of the Forest Service, or as provided elsewhere in this plan.
- g. Salting or supplemental feeding of wildlife is prohibited.

- h. Maintenance of fish and wildlife habitat will take precedence over recreation pack and saddle stock use.
- i. Protect both resident and anadromous fish spawning and rearing habitat.
- j. Maintenance of wilderness values will be overriding if fish and wildlife management objectives are incompatible with other general wilderness values.
- k. Obtain habitat and population data on both game and non-game fish and wildlife species of the Wilderness. Place special emphasis on:
 - 1) T&E species (Rocky Mountain wolf, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, grizzly bear).
 - 2) Forest Service designated Sensitive species and State of Idaho Species of Special Concern (fisher, wolverine, boreal owl, lynx, bobcat, Idaho ground squirrel, salmon, steelhead, west slope cutthroat trout, and white sturgeon).
 - 3) Unique species (boreal owl).
 - 4) Species of Emphasis in Special Mining Management Zone (bighorn sheep).
 - 5) Problem species (e.g., ground squirrels near airfields).
- l. Coordinate all uses in the area with fish and wildlife needs to assist in the maintenance of natural populations of the existing variety of species.
- m. Stocking of lakes is restricted to only previously stocked lakes. See Appendix D.
- n. Aerial stocking of lakes is permitted only in lakes previously stocked by aircraft and accomplished outside the heavy use season, when feasible. See Appendix D.
- o. Stocking or introduction of non-native species, such as chukar, turkey, or gray partridge, is prohibited. (Fish species existing in a given lake as of July, 1980, will be considered as native.) See Appendix D.
- p. Encourage users to leave standing dead snags for use by cavity nesting species.

- q. Study exclosures will be limited as much as possible and all exclosures will be removed as soon as the planned study is completed.
- r. Approved exclosures will be constructed to be as harmonious with the landscape as possible.
- s. Clearing of debris, which impedes anadromous and west slope cutthroat trout migration, may be permitted.
- t. Approved debris clearing will be by non-motorized methods.
- u. Treatment of waters for reestablishment of a native species and/or to correct an undesirable condition resulting from human influence may be accomplished through the use of appropriate chemicals. Projects must be approved by the Chief.
- v. Permit only those impacts on bighorn sheep habitat which cannot be avoided without unreasonable restrictions on cobalt exploration and production in the Special Mining Management Zone.



C. Grazing-Vegetation

Objectives: Permit utilization of forage in a way that maintains natural processes of plant succession.

1. Situation

The rugged terrain, short growing seasons, low to moderately productive soils, moisture shortage periods, and wide temperature variations that are typical of most of the Wilderness results in relatively low vegetative production and limited potential for livestock (cattle, sheep, and pack and saddle stock) grazing.

Vegetation within most of the Wilderness is essentially in a natural condition, except where natural fire has been repeatedly suppressed. In addition, recreational or domestic livestock grazing, minor impacts associated with administrative sites, mining activity, and privately owned inholdings have resulted in some vegetative impacts, but are confined to a small segment of the Wilderness.

Forage is used by wildlife, recreation livestock, sheep, and cattle. Forage near heavy recreation use areas is often overgrazed by recreation stock. Sixteen grazing allotments and nine special use permit grazing areas are at least partly within the Wilderness; from which approximately 1,035 cattle, 2,000 sheep, and over 400 horses utilize approximately 4,500 animal months of forage.

Total acreage of the allotments is approximately 528,000 acres, of which the suitable, grazed acreage is about 45,000 acres or less than two percent of the Wilderness. All of the range allotments are grazed in accordance with management plans, 10 of which include allotment improvement plans containing approved structural and non-structural improvement projects.

Existing range improvements include: 1) five miles of fence, 2) three water troughs with approximately one mile of pipeline and spring developments, 3) 500 acres of wyethia control, 4) 20 acres of seeded area, 5) two constructed sheep bedgrounds, and 6) seven study exclosures. Planned range improvements (authorized by approved Allotment Improvement Plans) include additional wyethia control, seeding, and sheep bedgrounds.

There are no federally designated Threatened or Endangered plant species known to exist in the Wilderness. The following species--candidates for Threatened or Endangered designation--are probable residents of the area, but this has not been verified.

- a. Penstemon lemhiensis
- b. Douglasia idahoensis
- c. Calamagrostis tweedyi

Timber use has been limited to material for construction of miners' cabins and improvements, private land improvements, Forest Service administrative sites, tent frames and poles, fences, and firewood. Most areas have a plentiful supply of poles and firewood. However, concentrated use areas around high lakes and near the main rivers have limited supplies of poles and firewood. Continued use will result in impacts on both esthetic values and snag-dependent wildlife species.

Four areas of unique vegetation have been identified:

- 1) Grand fir-western yew, located between Magpie and Arctic Creeks.
- 2) Subalpine larch, located in the Salmon, Stripe, Thirteen, and Waugh Mountain areas.
- 3) Three-hundred-year-old lodgepole pine, located in the head of Wilson Creek.
- 4) Whitebark pine, located in the Bear Valley Mountain-Mountain Meadows area.

2. Assumptions

- a. Improved livestock (recreation horses, cattle, sheep) management and control will be necessary to protect native plants, animals, and other wilderness values. Some area closures may be required.
- b. Conflicts between livestock (both domestic and recreational) and wildlife may develop in key habitat areas and during key periods.
- c. Invasion by exotic plant species will continue, if not controlled.
- d. Poor salting practices will continue to cause undesirable impacts if not controlled.
- e. Protection of riparian plant communities will become increasingly difficult and important as wilderness use increases.

- f. The value of the Wilderness' unmanipulated vegetation for study and comparison with managed forests will be increasingly important.
- g. Unique vegetation areas may require special management consideration.

3. Direction

- a. Grazing of domestic livestock, where established prior to designation of the Wilderness, will be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulation as necessary. See FSM 2323.2.
- b. Manage all grazed areas to keep vegetation and soil in a good to excellent grazing condition, with special emphasis on high elevation areas, riparian zones, and the perpetuation of native species.
- c. Identify areas needing grazing closures or modification and take appropriate corrective action to minimize or eliminate conflicts with fish and wildlife, watershed, or wilderness values.
- d. Accomplish range analysis and allotment management plans for all grazing allotments; update plans every 10 years.
- e. Construction of new, or replacement of deteriorated, grazing allotment improvements is permitted if in accordance with the allotment management plans governing the area. See FSM 2323.24.
- f. Non-structural improvements can be approved where they were part of the management at the time the Wilderness was established and where their continuance is necessary to maintain livestock grazing operation. See FSM 2323.24.
- g. Stock salting will be permitted if mixed with grain or in block form, if located to minimize trampling and soil disturbance, and outside riparian areas, according to grazing plans or livestock use permits.
- h. All salt will be removed from the Wilderness at the end of the season.
- i. Inventory and protect unique vegetation areas to maintain their special values and prevent human-caused changes in natural processes.
- j. Grazing area closures or restrictions, when implemented, will be appropriately identified and administered to allow natural healing of impacted areas.

- k. Existing structural range improvements may be retained and maintained, if necessary, for proper allotment management. Unnecessary improvements should be phased out.
- l. As authorized in the allotment management plan, the use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or mechanical transport may be permitted only where other practical alternatives are not available. See FSM 2323.23, 2323.24.
- m. Reconstruction of facilities using native materials should be required unless it would impose unreasonable additional costs. Material which harmonizes with the wilderness character should be used. See FSM 2323.24a.
- n. Native or naturalized plant species are required in accomplishing authorized seedings. See FSM 2323.24b.
- o. Plant control may be permitted where noxious weeds threaten lands outside the Wilderness or are spreading within the Wilderness; providing control can be effected without seriously impacting wilderness values. Vegetative manipulation projects require Chief's approval, after which Regional Forester approval may be obtained for use of herbicides. Primitive control methods (e.g., grubbing) are preferred. See FSM 2323.24b.
- p. Permit the use of essential study exclosures; to be removed when study is completed.
- q. Priorities for the use of available forage are:
 - 1) Wildlife.
 - 2) Domestic livestock under term grazing permits.
 - 3) Administrative pack and saddle stock.
 - 4) Recreational pack and saddle stock. (Includes both outfitter stock authorized by livestock use permits and non-outfitter stock which may not require permit.)
- r. Threatened or Endangered plant species will be protected, if found to be present.
- s. Protect riparian area vegetation to maintain fish and wildlife habitat and species diversity.

- t. Monitor use in unique vegetation sites and take appropriate protection action to permit natural ecological succession.



D. Soil and Water

Objectives: Preserve water bodies and stream courses in their natural state, and ensure that soil formation, alteration, and erosion occur at a rate not noticeably affected by human activity.

1. Situation

Soils over much of the area have developed from granitic parent materials and include the quartz monzonites of the Idaho Batholith, the closely related gneissic rocks bordering the Batholith, and the true granitics of a younger geologic age. Volcanics (andesities, rhyolites, agglomerates) and tuffs cap rather extensive areas in the west-central portion of the area. The least extensive geologic groups, broadly classed as quartzitic, occupy portions of the Big Creek area.

Typically, most of the granitics are easily eroded, are susceptible to dry creep, and have low to moderate vegetative productivity potential. Soils associated with the volcanics are often susceptible to sheet erosion and mass movement, and have moderate vegetative productivity potential. Quartzitic-related soils are generally stable and have moderate to high vegetative productivity potential. Relatively high natural erosion rates result from unstable landforms and severe topography typical of much the area, especially after the occasional high intensity summer storms and during spring runoff.

Although most of the soil erosion occurring in the Wilderness is classed as natural, there are small areas; the result of past mining activity, improper location, design and use of trails, camping, and excessive grazing, which have experienced gullying, sheet erosion, and soil compaction. Soil movement as a result of fires, from both the loss of vegetation and fire suppression activities, occurs periodically.

The area contributes an estimated 2,500,000 acre feet of water to the Columbia River System. Water quality is good. Chemical analysis of the waters show most to be rated as soft and highly susceptible to degradation. This adds emphasis on the need to protect the lakes and streams of the area from contamination and to maintain this natural ability to support aquatic species. A significant increase in Giardia lamblia-caused intestinal illness has been reported in recent years.

Except for the measurements taken at the Middle Fork Lodge bridge for boating information, there are no stream gauges or snow courses in the Wilderness; adequate snow depth/water content data is obtained from snow courses

outside the Wilderness. Water quality monitoring has been limited to the main and Middle Forks of the Salmon River and has not been sufficient to serve as baseline data for Wilderness-wide water monitoring evaluation.

Two streams, Jersey Creek and Threemile Creek, are identified in the Central Idaho Wilderness Act as locations within the Wilderness where "small hydroelectric generators, domestic water facilities, and related facilities shall be permitted."

All of the streams within the Wilderness are free flowing, three of which, the Middle Fork Salmon River, the Selway, and the main Salmon River are designated as Wild and Scenic rivers and many of which supply anadromous fish habitat.

2. Assumptions

- a. As visitors increase, the potential for human-caused water pollution and soil erosion will increase.
- b. Free flowing streams of high quality water will continue to be a key value of the Wilderness.
- c. The rate of geologic erosion is naturally high and periods of high stream sedimentation will be a normal occurrence.
- d. Trail relocation and maintenance may be necessary to reduce erosion. (See Trails, pages 86 and 87.)
- e. Additional water quality monitoring will be needed.
- f. The problems with Giardia can be expected to increase.
- g. Streams and lakes will continue to attract a majority of wilderness visitors to a small portion of the area.
- h. Pack and saddle stock will be an increasing source of soil and water impacts.
- i. Demand for domestic water and power generating water developments will continue.
- j. Quantification and reservation of instream flows, adequate for National Forest purposes, is necessary.

3. Direction

- a. Allow natural soil erosion to continue unless an imminent and definite hazard to life and property or

a serious depreciation of important environmental quality outside the Wilderness will result.

- b. Artificial rehabilitation of undesirable conditions will be considered only when caused by human activities which have been corrected and when evaluation of the problem shows natural healing processes are clearly inadequate. Chief's approval required.
- c. Minimize soil and water impacts from fire suppression activities and accomplish rehabilitation of impacts concurrent with fire control activities.
- d. Protect the area from human activities that cause unacceptable impacts on the soil and water resources. See A. Recreation; C. Grazing-Vegetation; E. Minerals; G. Protection; I. Transportation.
- e. Activities to supplement water yield will not be permitted if the Wilderness is the target area and the proposal will:
 - 1) Produce permanent, substantial change in natural conditions and appearance, or
 - 2) Reduce recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, or historic values.
- f. Permit existing domestic and power-generating water developments until no longer needed. (See page 58, Special Use Permits, Direction 1.)
- g. Periodically evaluate existing water transmission improvements and terminate when no longer needed.
- h. Motorized transport and mechanized equipment will not be permitted for maintenance of water developments unless there is no reasonable alternative.
- i. Permit construction and maintenance of a small hydroelectric generator, domestic water facilities, and related facilities only in Jersey Creek and Threemile Creek. Provide for adequate minimum stream flows to meet National Forest purposes.
- j. Continue the water-quality monitoring program on the Salmon and Middle Fork Salmon rivers and expand to other streams and lakes to establish baseline data for existing and potential heavy use areas.
- k. Initiate studies to determine natural sedimentation rates in Monumental Creek and other streams having potential for impact from human activity.

1. Avoid developments (structures and campsites) on floodplains and wetlands, where terrain permits.
- m. Require users to pack out all unburnable refuse to prevent pollution.
- n. Restrict uses, as necessary, to maintain or improve existing water quality levels.
- o. No snow courses or permanent stream gauges will be permitted.
- p. Determine (quantify) instream flows necessary for National Forest purposes, to identify federal water rights.



E. Minerals and Energy

Objectives: Administer mining activity to assure the least possible impact on the wilderness resource without unreasonable impairment on property rights, and provide for the orderly development of mineral resources.

1. Situation

Over 2,000 mining and millsite claims are located in the Wilderness. Approximately 100 of these claims are placer claims, which may be affected by the statutory dredge and placer mining prohibition in the Central Idaho Wilderness Act. Instructions and procedures to administer the prohibition were developed in 1981. A Notice of Prohibition was issued, and enforcement procedures have been coordinated with the Idaho Departments of Water Resources, Public Lands, and Fish and Game.

Effective January 1, 1984, the Wilderness is withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws, except for the Congressionally designated Special Mining Management Zone.

More than 480 cobalt claims are located in the Congressionally designated Special Mining Management Zone (SMMZ), which includes much of the Clear Creek-Garden Creek area. Congress, in recognition of the national importance of the cobalt deposits that may be located in this unit of land, made special stipulations for management of the area. One of these stipulations is that prospecting, exploration, development, and mining of cobalt and related minerals shall be considered a dominant use of the SMMZ and can continue beyond the December 31, 1983, deadline. Another says that the Secretary of Agriculture may take all reasonable measures to see that the mining or processing of cobalt and associated minerals within the SMMZ does not significantly impair the overall habitat of the bighorn sheep located within or adjacent to the SMMZ. And yet another stipulation is that all mining locations and associated access roads shall be held and used solely for mining or mineral processing operations and uses reasonably incident thereto, except that the Secretary may permit such access roads to be utilized by the State of Idaho to facilitate the management of bighorn sheep in the SMMZ.

The U.S. Geologic Survey and Bureau of Mines surveys indicate the presence of some 14 commercial minerals and rare earths and 24 hot springs in the Wilderness. No gas, oil, oil shale, or coal deposits have been located.

No large scale mining operations are presently proposed in the Wilderness. Five mines are being developed or considered for development adjacent to the area, which could cause significant wilderness impact: Stibnite project, Thompson Creek, Blackbird, Sunnyside, and Dewey.

Pistol Creek Ridge, Thunder Mountain, Bear Valley, Seafoam, Loon Creek, Camas/Yellowjacket Creek, Blackbird, and Parker Mountain areas hold additional potential for mining which could expand into and/or otherwise affect the Wilderness.

In addition, some existing mining operations in the Wilderness are accessed by roads that existed before Wilderness designation and were not excluded by corridor delineation. One such road, down Big Creek, also serves as access for other wilderness visitors who can only use the road as a trail. This sets the stage for conflicts between the mine operators who are authorized to use mechanized transportation, and the other wilderness visitors who cannot. These mining-related roads are a major adverse impact on the wilderness resource.

2. Assumptions

- a. Implementation and enforcement of the dredge and placer prohibition will require continuing coordination with State agencies and determinations of applicability to off-stream operations.
- b. Mining activity will cause unavoidable on-site impacts to the wilderness resource.
- c. Mining has potential for significant off-site impacts, especially to water-associated resources.
- d. Protection of anadromous fisheries will be increasingly important.
- e. Protection of the Wilderness from impacts originating outside the Wilderness will be difficult to achieve.
- f. Requests for motorized access to mining claims will continue.
- g. Mining operations adjacent to the Wilderness may expand to lands within the Wilderness.
- h. Mining claim assessment and development work can be expected to continue and will be highly controversial.

- i. Recreational gold prospecting will continue to be popular.

3. Direction

- a. Coordinate all mining-related activities with appropriate federal agencies and related State of Idaho agencies.
- b. Provide information as necessary to keep prospectors and miners abreast of applicable regulations and procedures.
- c. Whenever possible, inform wilderness visitors of mining operations that may impact their wilderness experience, in order to provide for safety and reduce the possibility of conflicts.
- d. General requirements:
 - 1) Require a written "Plan of Operations" for all operations which involves non-conforming uses and/or will likely cause a significant disturbance of surface resources, or a "Notice of Intent to Operate" for operations which might cause significant impacts. (Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR 228.4)
 - 2) Require detailed descriptions of proposed operations, including proposed structures, improvements, access to claims, means of transportation, activity periods, reclamation activities, and schedules and measures to be taken to meet the requirements for environmental protection and compliance with State and Federal air and water quality standards. (36 CFR 228.4c and 228.8)
 - 3) Utilize Forest Service Mineral Examiners to assess the proposed mineral development in determining:
 - a) Status of the asserted rights of the claimant.
 - b) That proposed methods of development are necessary and reasonable and if the proposed operation is the next logical step in the orderly development of the mineral resources.
 - c) Which alternative methods are possible and reasonable to minimize or mitigate impacts on surface resources.

- 4) Make timely responses to proposals on any operations as required by 36 CFR 228.5.

e. Resource protection:

- 1) Insure that all operations are conducted so as to minimize adverse environmental impacts on surface resources. Require operators to:
 - a) Remove or treat all garbage, refuse, or waste to minimize water quality impacts.
 - b) Deploy, arrange, dispose of, or treat all tailings, dumpage, deleterious materials, or waste products to minimize water and air quality impacts.
 - c) Control water runoff that would transport sediment or pollution to water courses.
 - d) Isolate, remove, or control hazardous or toxic materials so they cannot enter watercourses or aquifers or impact other surface resources.
 - e) Harmonize operations with scenic values to the extent possible.
 - f) Utilize design, location, and screening to blend structures and improvements (including roads) with the landscape.
 - g) Minimize lasting evidence of timber removal; avoid making obviously artificial openings, and cut stumps as close to the ground as practicable.
 - h) Maintain all structures, equipment, and facilities in safe, neat, and workman-like condition.

f. Access:

Reasonable access cannot be denied, but should be located to have the least long lasting impact on wilderness values. To accomplish this:

- 1) The use of motorized access by ground or air to claims shall be authorized only when proven essential.
- 2) Limit road, trail, bridge, or aircraft landing area construction or improvements to those

clearly identified as essential to the operation.

g. Fire protection:

Operator and his/her personnel are expected to take initial fire suppression action on any wild fire in the vicinity of his/her operation and to take appropriate prevention actions on the operation area. The Operating Plan will:

- 1) Require fire extinguishers and spark arrestors on all internal combustion engines.
- 2) Require caches of hand-tools.
- 3) Require complete disposal of slash and other flammable debris, by burning or removal.
- 4) Include restrictions on use of motorized equipment for fire suppression.

h. Reclamation:

Insure that operators reclaim the surface disturbed in operations upon exhaustion of the mineral deposit or at earliest practical time, in accordance with the reclamation plan portion of the operating plan.

- 1) Require reclamation plans to be submitted with operating plans. Where possible, reclamation should be accomplished concurrently with operations. Consider seasonal mitigation measures so as to minimize environmental damage during nonworking periods.
- 2) Isolate or remove toxic materials.
- 3) Reshape and stabilize disturbed areas to natural-appearing contour, and revegetate using appropriate, preferably native, plant species.
- 4) Make roads unusable for vehicular traffic when no longer needed; remove bridges and culverts.
- 5) Remove all structures, equipment, and facilities and clean up site to minimize evidence of human activity.

i. Bonding Requirements:

- 1) Require reclamation bonds, except in the case of very limited operations, prior to approval of operating plans.

- a) Waiver of the bond requirement requires Regional Forester approval.
 - b) Bond value will be commensurate with anticipated cost of stabilizing, rehabilitating, and reclaiming the area of operation, including access routes, and for performing shutdown mitigation measures.
- 2) Require performance bonds for special use permits for off-claim activities.
- j. Withdrawals: (see also page 54, F. Land Status)
 - 1) Effective January 1, 1984, the Wilderness is withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws, except for the Congressionally designated Special Mining Management Zone. See k., below.
 - 2) Effective July 23, 1980, subject to existing rights of the State of Idaho, dredge and placer mining is prohibited within the segment of the Salmon Wild and Scenic River from the mouth of North Fork Salmon River to Long Tom Bar (125 miles), and the Middle Fork of the Salmon Wild and Scenic River and its tributary streams in their entirety.

Continue cooperative arrangements with Idaho Departments of Water Resources, Public Lands, and Fish and Game, using State programs to accomplish the prohibition.

 - a) Comply with all provisions of applicable Memoranda of Understanding between the Forest Service and State agencies.
 - b) Notify State agency of suspected violations.
 - c) Inform and involve any affected State agency of any situations not covered by Memoranda of Understanding.
 - d) Use prohibitions found in 36 CFR 261, when necessary.
- k. Special Mining Management Zone:
 - 1) Administer prospecting, exploration and development, or mining of cobalt and associated minerals within the Special Mining Management

Zone subject to laws and regulations as are generally applicable to National Forest System lands not designated as wilderness or other special management areas.

Take all reasonable measures to insure that mineral operators avoid significant impairment of the overall habitat of bighorn sheep within, or adjacent to, the Zone.

- 2) Restrict use of mining locations and associated access roads to mining, processing, or uses reasonably incident thereto, except that the Secretary may permit such access roads to be utilized by the State of Idaho to facilitate management of bighorn sheep in the designated area.
- 3) Effective January 1, 1984, the Congressionally designated Special Mining Management Zone is withdrawn from all forms of appropriation, except that prospecting and exploration for, and development or mining of, cobalt and associated minerals shall be considered a dominant use of the land and shall be subject to such laws and regulations as are generally applicable to National Forest System lands not designated as wilderness or other special management areas.
 - a) Restrict claim locations to discoveries of cobalt.
 - b) Development of minerals other than cobalt and associated minerals is restricted to claims valid as of January 1, 1984, and is subject to the direction applicable elsewhere in the Wilderness.

1. Energy/Hydroelectric:

- 1) See page 39, Soil and Water, Direction f, g, h, and i, and pages 58 and 59, Special Use Permits, Direction l.)



F. Land Status and Uses

1. Special Interest Areas

Objectives: Designate and protect the special features in the Wilderness that are proper for realizing the benefits of wilderness.

a. Situation

The Wilderness presently includes portions of three designated Wild and Scenic rivers, one Research Natural Area, and part of one National Recreation Trail. Other sites and features have been suggested and considered for special designation.

Wild and Scenic rivers are compatible with, and complementary to, wilderness values. All streams, creeks, and rivers in the Wilderness have been evaluated for their eligibility, and Big Creek and the South Fork Salmon River were the only ones found qualified.

Research Natural areas complement the scientific and educational purposes of wilderness. Recreation and other activities may conflict and impact the unique values involved.

Designations of National Natural landmarks and National Recreation trails are generally for the purpose of attracting interest and attention to special areas or features. This tends to dilute the wilderness elements of challenge, discovery, and solitude.

b. Assumptions

- 1) The potential of Big Creek and South Fork Salmon River for Wild and Scenic river purposes cannot be determined until the non-wilderness portions of these rivers are considered.
- 2) To support the scientific and educational purposes of the Wilderness, recreation activities must be subordinate to the scientific values of Research Natural areas.
- 3) Wilderness and Wild and Scenic river designations already adequately recognize and protect the ecologic and geologic attributes of national interest and significance. Further identification of special features as National Natural landmarks would be counter-productive.

- 4) Additional National Recreation Trail designations would be contrary to wilderness objectives.

c. Direction

- 1) The wilderness portions of Big Creek and South Fork Salmon River meet Wild and Scenic river eligibility criteria, and will be further evaluated along with the non-wilderness portions of these rivers during the Forest planning process.
- 2) Limit recreational and other uses as necessary to protect the scientific values of designated and proposed Research Natural areas.
 - a) Permit no occupancy under special use permit.
 - b) Maintain existing trails.
 - c) Construct no new trails in the identified areas.
- 3) Recommend non-designation of National Natural landmarks in this Wilderness.
- 4) No additional National Recreation trails will be designated.

2. Land Ownership and Acquisition

Objectives: Acquire lands and interests in lands, as necessary to restore and protect wilderness values.

a. Situation

There are 72 parcels of non-federal land containing 9,599.73 acres. The non-federal land consists of 51 parcels of privately-owned land totalling 2,864.84 acres, and 21 parcels containing 6,734.89 acres owned by the State of Idaho or its agencies. There are 9 State "school" sections containing 5,343.4 acres; 11 parcels with 1,326.65 acres owned by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and one parcel of 64.84 acres owned by the University of Idaho.

Approximately 802.4 acres of public domain (BLM) are included in the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness.

The University of Idaho property, the Taylor Ranch, is used by the Wildlife Research Institute. The

Department of Fish and Game purchased the 11 parcels they now own in the 1940's for wildlife habitat. These were mostly abandoned homesteads. Most are leased to outfitters.

The privately owned parcels were patented as either homesteads or mining claims. While a few of the mining properties continue to be used for that purpose, virtually all the rest are now associated with some form of outdoor recreation use. Some degree of farm and ranch activity still occurs on many of these, but only in support of the recreational activity; e.g., grazing of pack and saddle stock, hay production for pack and saddle stock. Numerous (approximately 12) of the private parcels are subdivided into some form of multiple-ownership.

The Wilderness Act and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act permit purchase of lands (in fee title, i.e., the total interest) only from willing sellers. Ten parcels totalling approximately 1,570.5 acres have been purchased by the Forest Service during the past 20 years.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides for purchase of scenic easements and rights-of-way, by condemnation if necessary. To date, the scenic easement authority has been utilized only for a portion of the Pistol Creek Ranch. Negotiations are underway for the remaining part of that property and have been initiated on a few more properties.

Approximately 11 of the private properties are operated to varying extent as resort/lodges, catering to the recreation public and other wilderness and wild river users. Most of these include lodges, barns, cabins, cultivated lawns and fields, and airfields. Similar facilities and services are located at two State-owned sites and one Forest Service site under special user permit.

While private land inholdings are not inherently incompatible with wilderness, the development and/or activities that may or do occur are generally adverse to the wilderness theme. They are inconsistent with the setting described in the Wilderness Act. Purchase of these lands, or otherwise controlling their development or use, is hindered by the Wilderness Act prohibition against the use of condemnation for that purpose.

Public rights-of-way are lacking for the trails crossing some of the inholdings.

b. Assumptions

- 1) Private inholdings in the Wilderness are, or may potentially be, developed adversely to wilderness values and objectives, as defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964.
- 2) Lands owned by the State of Idaho, or its agencies, are or may be developed adversely to wilderness values and objectives, as defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964.
- 3) Wilderness management of the public domain lands (BLM) would be facilitated if administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
- 4) Trail access across State and private lands is not assured without established rights-of-way.

c. Direction

- 1) Non-federal lands in the Wilderness will be acquired, when and where possible, on a willing buyer - willing seller basis. Use land exchange authorities, when possible, rather than direct purchase.
- 2) Evaluate and respond to offers from willing sellers, and make periodic contacts to identify them.
- 3) Condemnation authority will be used, as necessary, to acquire scenic easements on private lands in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
- 4) Scenic easement provisions will include identification, protection, and interpretation of significant cultural resources.
- 5) The Forest Service will cooperate with and assist county officials in developing zoning ordinances compatible with wilderness and Wild and Scenic River System objectives.
- 6) Remove improvements and restore natural/near natural conditions on all acquired lands; except as provided elsewhere, see pages 81 and 108.
- 7) Acquire rights-of-way for trail access, both within and to the Wilderness, across State and private lands.

- 8) Develop an Inter-Agency Agreement with the Bureau of Land Management assigning administration of public domain lands to the U.S. Forest Service, pending a more permanent transfer of jurisdiction.
- 9) Where private landowners are unwilling to sell in fee, investigate willingness to sell partial interest (conservation easements) to reduce current or potential adverse development.
- 10) Work with State agencies to promote management practices that are in keeping with wilderness concepts on State lands.
- 11) Acquire scenic easements on all private lands in the Salmon and Middle Fork Salmon Wild rivers that are not available in fee from willing sellers, using the following guidelines:
 - a) Permit no new habitations.
 - b) Permit new structures essential for continuance of existing land uses. Such structures must be out of sight from the river and in harmony with surroundings.
 - c) Encourage alteration of existing improvements to cure adverse effects.
 - d) Permit no reflective roofs on new buildings; convert existing ones to shingle, shake, or earth-toned composition.
 - e) Permit signs only if harmonious and unobtrusive.
 - f) Prepare "as built" site plans, including photographs, for each parcel.
- 12) The following minimum guidelines will be used in developing scenic easement stipulations in the Salmon Recreational River. Exceptions and variances may be adopted or approved when screening, terrain, or other factors protect scenic and riparian values.
 - a) Except for range improvements and trails, new developments will be limited to alluvial slopes of less than thirty percent slope.
 - b) Permit no new structures within 200 feet of high waterline, or within floodplain.

- c) Subdivisions will have minimum lot size of four acres.
- d) Minimum river frontage; 400 feet per lot.
- e) Permit one single-family residence per lot.
- f) Require new structures to harmonize with the environment.
 - (1) Maximum dwelling height, 30 feet.
 - (2) Minimum dwelling size, 750 square feet interior floor space.
 - (3) All new building architecture to be rustic, harmoniously colored wood or wood-substitute, with non-reflective roofs and sidings.
 - (4) No more than two outbuildings per dwelling; maximum (total) 500 square feet.
 - (5) Mobile/semi-mobile homes permitted during construction of permanent dwelling - maximum one year.
 - (6) Foundation pillars or stilts; maximum 36 inches high above ground level.
 - (7) All new fences must be of wood, no wire.
 - (8) Generators, antennas, transmission lines to be screened from travel routes and public use areas.
- g) Encourage new commercial facilities necessary for serving the recreationist at one or two selected areas; harmonious with the environment. Follow guidelines of f) above.
- h) Residential owner, sale, or rental signs not to exceed four square feet. Commercial signs; maximum 30 square feet, harmonious in design and color with surroundings. No flashing lights or neon tube.

3. Withdrawals

Objectives: Withdraw from mineral entry any areas identified as necessary for public and administrative purposes.

a. Situation

Within the Frank Church---River of No Return Wilderness and the associated Wild and Scenic rivers, approximately 177,084 acres of withdrawals are presently established by administrative designation. These include power site classifications, which have only limited withdrawal effect, and were established in the 1920's due to potential for hydro-power development. In the 1950's and early 1960's, areas which had actual or potential use for administrative sites (e.g., fire lookouts, Ranger Stations, air-fields) or recreation sites (e.g., campgrounds) were withdrawn according to Presidential Executive Order 10355. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 withdrew Wild River areas and "study" rivers pending their study and Congressional consideration. Patented lands which have since been purchased by the Forest Service are not open to mineral entry. Lands for which withdrawal application has been filed have the same effect. This applies to the Salmon Wild and Scenic River, since a withdrawal was requested when the expiration of the statutory "study river" withdrawal was imminent.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 established that, effective January 1, 1984, a statutory withdrawal is applied to wilderness. The Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 exempts the Special Mining Management Zone from that withdrawal as to its effect on exploration and development of cobalt and associated minerals. The Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 prohibits dredge and placer mining in the Salmon and Middle Fork Salmon Wild and Scenic rivers and in the tributaries to the Middle Fork Salmon River.

The total withdrawal acreage of 177,084 acres mentioned above is misleading. There are many overlapping withdrawals. The overlapping acreages have not been precisely determined, but it appears most of the power site classification is overlapped by the statutory Wild River withdrawals. Approximately 1,000 acres of the administrative and recreation site withdrawals also occur in the Wild River corridors.

There are administrative sites established which have not been withdrawn. Examples are: Little

Soldier Lookout, Loon Creek Point Lookout, and Sleeping Deer Lookout.

There are withdrawals for potential administrative or recreation sites which have not been developed and which will not be. Examples are: Hida Landing Strip, Red Top Meadows Landing Strip, Phantom Meadows Landing Strip, Camas Creek Administrative Site, Waterfall Administrative Site, and Sheep Creek Administrative Site.

There are also withdrawals for administrative sites which have been discontinued from use; i.e., are no longer needed. Examples are: West Horse Lookout, Nolan Point Lookout, Lake Creek Patrol Station, and Risley Administrative Site. Again, some of these occur in areas covered by other withdrawals and some overlap each other.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act provides for review of all existing administrative withdrawals by October, 1991, with stringent requirements for justifying establishment or continuation of withdrawals. Forest Service Manual direction is pending, which will provide policy and criteria for determining withdrawal needs.

b. Assumptions

- 1) Administrative withdrawals that overlap statutory withdrawals are redundant and unnecessary.
- 2) Administrative withdrawal protection is necessary for certain key administrative and public service sites not included in statutory withdrawals.

c. Direction

- 1) Discontinue administrative withdrawals where statutory withdrawals exist. Remove metal signs.
- 2) Continue other existing withdrawals at sites where public and administrative values are identified. (Examples: Boundary Creek Campground, Sagebrush Lookout.)
- 3) Continue the existing withdrawals in the Salmon Recreational River corridor pending additional reviews in compliance and accord with policy and criteria being developed; except:

McKay Flat and Spring Creek withdrawals are unnecessary and revocation will be requested.

4. Special Use Permits

Objectives: Manage those commercial and other special uses that are authorized in wilderness in a manner which results in the least possible impact on the wilderness resource.

a. Situation

There are numerous special land uses authorized by special use permit in the Wilderness. By far, the greatest number are to outfitters for providing outfitting and guiding services to the public. Others include an assortment of more localized uses, usually in association with private land activities, such as water diversions and transmission, fences, mining roads (see Transportation, page 71, for further discussion of roads), telephone lines, and portions of airfields and related facilities. The impacts of most of these are relatively minor, but, except for outfitter and guide special use permits, they are generally in conflict with wilderness principles and objectives.

General direction from all levels and sources is that non-conforming uses will be eliminated, with provision for phasing out over a reasonable period of time. Water development facilities may be continued, if in the public interest, as may those other uses in conjunction with valid existing rights. The Central Idaho Wilderness Act specifically authorizes certain water-use facilities in Threemile and Jersey creeks. See page 39, Soil and Water, Direction f, g, h, and i.

Outfitting and guide operations are intended to provide the public with the equipment, services, and skills that non-outfitted wilderness visitors provide for themselves. There are 112 commercial outfitting operations in the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, involving 88 outfitters. They make the Wilderness accessible and available, within applicable Wilderness Act constraints, to those without the time, skill, equipment, or local knowledge to otherwise gain a wilderness and/or wild river experience. Experiences provided by outfitters include whitewater boating using an assortment of watercraft, jetboating, hunting, fishing, camping, backpacking, horseback rides, pack trips, "camera safaris," and cross-country skiing. Many of these are conducted in combination with others.

Many are associated with the resorts and lodges on private and State lands.

The outfitter services provided include planning and organizing the trip, instructing the wilderness visitor in the proper use of the equipment, cooking, guiding, and enroute and in-camp care and handling of the equipment. In addition, some outfitters enhance the wilderness experience for the public through interpretation and explanation of the natural and cultural history of the area, and demonstrating the woodsmanship and campcraft of their profession.

Equipment necessary to provide these services include transportation in the form of boats, horses, and related rigging and tack; and camping gear in the form of tents, cooking utensils, and food.

Outfitter operations are expected to blend and harmonize with non-outfitted wilderness use. While outfitters mainly serve recreationists, their services are also provided for other wilderness uses; e.g., mining, education, scientific, and administrative.

The impacts and opportunities related to outfitting in the Wilderness are partly sociological, partly ecological, and partly administrative. While the tradition of outfitted use of the Wilderness is well established, there is still a negative reaction by some wilderness visitors to encountering outfitted parties. This reaction may stem from subjective, even sub-conscious, opposition to any commercial activities in wilderness or to the possibility that outfitted visitors displace or preempt others. Other factors may be the sociological impacts of large groups encountered with outfitters, and some non-outfitted parties, to the sometimes greater resource impacts associated with large groups using pack and saddle stock. Visitors are often not aware that outfitting is needed and appropriate in wilderness.

The concerns related to resource impacts and pre-emption are valid in parts of the Wilderness. For both their own and their clients convenience, some hunting outfitters have historically selected the "best" campsite locations with the approval of the District Rangers in the outfitter permits. The same sites are used year after year and have tended to evolve into permanent, year-round installations. This is of particular concern regarding transfer camps near roads and airfields. In becoming base

camp type installations and operations, they are not serving their original intended purpose. The facilities have grown and utilize more space which restricts the availability for other visitors. Management policies have not required (or the requirements were not enforced) the removal of tents or tent frames, corrals, toilets, and storage caches, nor restricted the materials and facilities used. The result has been not only the site pre-emption but, in some cases, long term biological and aesthetic degradation.

b. Assumptions

- 1) There will continue to be requests for permits for activities and uses inappropriate in wilderness.
- 2) There will continue to be requests for permits to provide additional outfitter services.
- 3) Outfitter services will continue to be needed at approximately present levels.
- 4) Whitewater boating opportunities utilizing outfitter services are adequately provided and available on the Middle Fork and main Salmon Wild and Scenic rivers.
- 5) Some outfitters will continue to claim that their clientele, locations, or particular operations require services or facilities inappropriate in wilderness.
- 6) Some facilities or improvements may be necessary for wilderness resource protection.

c. Direction

- 1) Non-outfitter/guide special use permits:
 - a) On an opportunity basis, cancel or revise special use permits to reduce conflicts with wilderness values.
 - b) Issue no new special use permits except for activities appropriate in wilderness, such as:
 - (1) Research.
 - (2) Cultural resource investigation.

- (3) Essential mining access.
- (4) Resource information gathering.
- c) Specifically prohibited are:
 - (1) Contests or organized competitive events. (See FSM 2323.11e)
 - (2) Commercial motion picture or television productions, including TV commercials or other advertising or promotional activity.
 - (3) Soliciting.
 - (4) Hydroelectric power proposals, except in Threemile and Jersey creeks as provided by section 7(a)(4) of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act.
- d) Any permits issued will include provisions for protecting the wilderness resource (including solitude), minimizing impacts, and/or restoring natural conditions.
- 2) Outfitter/guide special use permits:
 - a) Continue to issue special use permits for outfitter services, numbers, and distribution at approximately current levels. Continue to monitor and analyze public service needs and make appropriate adjustments.
 - b) Administration of outfitter and guide permits will be coordinated with the State of Idaho Outfitters and Guides Board, in accordance with current Memorandum of Understanding.
 - c) Outfitter services will not be permitted for boating-related activities except on the Middle Fork and main Salmon rivers. (See Recreation, page 26, for additional Middle Fork boating direction.)
 - d) The following definitions and direction will be used in issuing and administering outfitter and guide permits:
 - (1) Outfitter: As defined by the Idaho Code, Title 36, chapter 54.

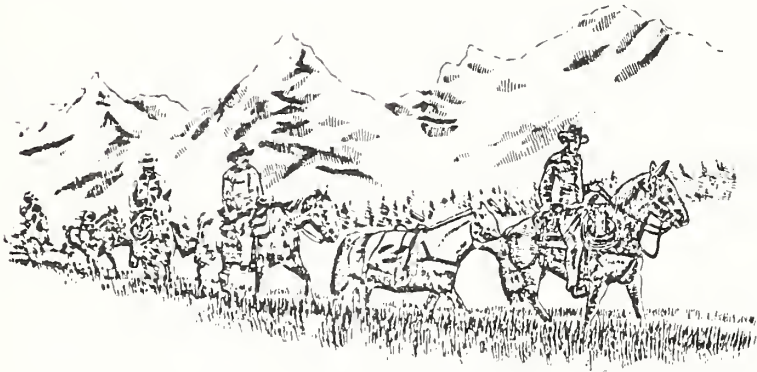
- (2) Base Camp: (Reserved site.) These are main camps located on sites approved in advance by the District Ranger. Campsites are reserved, posted, and regularly used during the permitted season by the designated permittee. They are generally not located at road ends or airstrips. Improvements are limited to those necessary for the safe and sanitary conduct of the business and protection of the wilderness resource.
- (a) Facilities and improvements must be temporary in nature; i.e., capable of being readily dismantled.
 - (b) Must be dismantled when not in use (within 15 days before - 10 days after allowed). Reusable poles may be cached vertically and inconspicuously against trees outside camp perimeter.
 - (c) All camp facilities and improvements should be at least 200 feet from trails, streams, and lakes, where terrain permits. Consider relocating, if possible, to where terrain permits.
 - (d) Camps will be relocated from overused degraded sites.
 - (e) Ground logs for tents may be allowed on case-by-case basis.
 - (f) Permanent hitchracks and/or corrals may be authorized, if necessary, to solve a continuing resource problem. Temporary electric fence, rope hitchlines, or rope corrals are preferred. If permanent facility is needed, hitchracks are preferred over corrals.
 - (g) No new caches will be permitted. Existing caches will be phased out at the rate of one per year per outfitter beginning at the end of the 1986 season.

- (h) Maximum group size is 20 people, without prior approval.
- (3) Transfer Camp: (Reserved site.)
These camps are generally located near roads, road and trail junctions, or airfields. They should be located inconspicuously and allow adequate space for non-outfitted facilities and use. They are used primarily for holding pack stock and equipment and serve as jumpoff points to trails, but hunting, fishing, or other activities may be permitted from these camps. Campsites may be posted for the exclusive occupancy of the permittee. The site may provide for parking space, toilet, corral, hitchrack, and tent space. When within the Wilderness, the standards for base camps will also apply to transfer camps.
- (4) Spike Camp: Such campsites may be either reserved or unreserved. They are approved by the District Ranger for use by the permittees and those he/she serves on a temporary basis in conjunction with the permitted operations. Spike camps will meet the standards as base camps, except:
 - (a) They may be available for use on a "first come, first served" basis for either outfitted or non-outfitted camping purposes.
 - (b) Unless otherwise approved by the District Ranger, camps cannot be set up more than three days in advance of use and are to be removed within three days after use if reuse is not to be made within ten days. If reused within ten days, they are reserved sites.
 - (c) A permittee will be normally limited to not more than three spike camps in addition to a transfer camp and/or base camp.
 - (d) Temporary corrals or permanent hitchracks may be permitted with

case-by-case approval of District Ranger, based on resource protection needs relative to site use by non-outfitted public. Electric fence may be approved.

- (5) Drop Camp: May be either reserved or unreserved. Undesignated campsites used by parties whose camp equipment and supplies are packed in and/or out by an outfitter. The sites are not reserved for exclusive occupancy and are generally at a location of the visitor's choice. The outfitter may or may not furnish camp equipment and supplies. Equipment shall be left in place only during the period it is actually in use. The outfitter is responsible to secure cleanup on the campsite. The site is considered reserved if the camp is used or in place more than 14 days.
- (6) Itinerant or Progressive Travel Trips: These are trips of parties that travel progressively through the Forest for extended periods of time. Camps are normally used only one night. Sites are ordinarily not reserved, although they may be reserved if they are scheduled or preassigned for some of the larger groups or in areas or seasons of relatively heavy use to assure availability of camping space. Progressive travel permits may be issued for horse trips, backpacker trips, cross-country ski tours, and boat trips.
- (7) Pack and saddle stock must be ridden or led and not permitted to run loose on roads or trails (except in exceptional situations where safety dictates otherwise).
- (8) Only pack and saddle stock necessary for each trip will be permitted (maximum is 20 head, without prior approval). No colts, unbroken, or crippled stock are permitted (except for short periods when animal becomes crippled during trip).

- (9) Grazing of pack and saddle stock will be approved and authorized on a case-by-case basis, considering season, forage availability, and needs of wildlife and other wilderness users.
- (10) Supplemental livestock feed, when needed, will be processed pellets or high quality (e.g., first cutting) alfalfa hay and/or grain. Recommended grain is rolled oats.
- (11) Salt for pack and saddle stock will be as provided for in permit or operating plan. If salting is authorized, mixing with grain is the preferred method. Otherwise, salt must be in block form, secured off the ground in waterproof container, located away from camps, trails, and live water, and removed when livestock are removed.



G. Fire, Insect, Disease, and Weed Management

Objectives: Ensure that control of insect and disease epidemics and suppression of wildfires are only used when necessary, and in ways to protect life, property, and the wilderness resource.

1. Situation

Fire has been a primary influence in the development of the ecosystems of the Wilderness. These natural ecosystems have been increasingly influenced by the advent of fire suppression and an increase in person-caused fires. The occurrence of natural fire (lightning-caused) appears relatively constant, while person-caused fires have increased with increased use of the Wilderness.

Lightning continues to be the predominant ignition source, accounting for nearly 88% of the fire starts. Of the total fires started (both natural and person caused), less than five percent exceeded 10 acres in size. By far, the majority of fires burn less than $\frac{1}{4}$ acre before being controlled. Fires that exceed 10,000 acres occur periodically, about one per decade.

Fire suppression is contributing to a fuels buildup in some areas. This, coupled with an increasing potential for lower slope ignitions associated with increased visitor use, continues to increase the potential for the occurrence of large fires.

Fire prevention activities have been primarily centered at visitor access points to the Wilderness, with minor in-wilderness contact being accomplished in conjunction with other administrative activities such as river patrols and in-wilderness administrative site personnel.

Existing fire detection capabilities are the result of periodic adjustments of the number of lookouts, the use of aerial patrol, and the use of ground/river patrols as dictated by budget, technical advancement, and user concentration.

Fire management, including initial attack and suppression, is based on aggressive confinement and control of each wildfire so that land management objectives may be met at reasonable cost.

Insect and disease problems are in a naturally variable condition throughout the Wilderness. Evidence of western spruce budworm feeding, and resultant effects, occur in most drainages with top-killing and mortality present in scattered stands, especially on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River between Ramshorn and Indian Creeks. No

major Douglas-fir beetle activity appears present, however, mountain pine beetle infestation seems to be increasing along Pistol Creek, Loon Creek, and Dennis Creek. Dwarf mistletoe is common, but no unusual infestations are present. Small patches of noxious weeds and other non-native species are present in scattered locations and, although not noticeably expanding, must be considered a serious threat to natural succession.

2. Assumptions

- a. The potential for destructive wildfires will continue to increase unless areas of unnaturally high fuels can be reduced or eliminated.
- b. Insects and diseases will continue to be active and dynamic, with epidemic populations occurring from time to time.
- c. Fire will be needed to reestablish and maintain a natural mosaic of ecological and successional types.
- d. Additional studies are needed to gain a greater understanding of the role of fire in the ecology of the Wilderness.
- e. As wilderness visitation increases, so will the need for fire prevention work.
- f. There is a need to inform the public of trade-offs of a natural fire program.
- g. Aerial delivery and recovery of emergency fire-fighters and equipment may do less physical damage, but have greater impacts on solitude and esthetics than pack and saddle stock.
- h. Physical impacts (camps, firelines, helispots, retardant stains) which may occur on sites as a result of fire control activities can be avoided or mitigated.
- i. A combination of fixed (lookouts), aerial, and ground/river patrols will continue to be needed for fire detection.
- j. Resources outside the Wilderness may require protection from insect and disease epidemics and fires which expand and spread from the Wilderness.
- k. Opportunities to naturally control or minimize the establishment of additional noxious weeds should be taken.

3. Direction

a. Prevention and detection.

- 1) Accomplish fire prevention and detection activities in such a way as to minimize impacts on the visitor's wilderness experience.
 - a) Restrict fire prevention signing and contacts to Wilderness entrance locations, except where essential to wilderness preservation and resource protection.
 - b) Reduce manned interior contact points as much as practical.
- 2) Increase the number of manned trailheads, as necessary, to contact the majority of visitors.
- 3) Continue manning lookouts in the Wilderness, as needed.
- 4) The use of helicopters for servicing lookouts and communications sites will be limited to emergency situations when primitive means cannot meet the need. Forest Supervisor approval is required.
- 5) Supplement lookout detection with aerial patrol after lightning storms, during high fire danger periods.
- 6) Continue existing patrols which include fire responsibilities.
- 7) Supplement fire prevention efforts during high fire danger periods and in heavy use areas by increased involvement of Wilderness Rangers.
- 8) Permit open fires, except when existing and expected fire danger justifies implementation of fire closure order or as provided in Salmon and Middle Fork Salmon Wild River Management Plans.

b. Fire management planning.

Develop a comprehensive wilderness fire management plan which will include and provide for:

- 1) The use of fire as a means of restoring and perpetuating natural ecosystems within the Wilderness.

- 2) Coordination with the Selway-Bitterroot and Gospel Hump Wilderness Fire Plans.
- 3) Development of a program for using prescribed fire, which may include both planned and unplanned (lightning) ignitions to achieve wilderness objectives. (As planned ignitions in wilderness are contrary to existing policy, Chief's approval will be required.)
- 4) Direction regarding appropriate wildfire suppression responses (control, containment, or confinement), including appropriate and inappropriate techniques, methods, tools, and equipment.

c. Suppression.

Pending completion of the wilderness fire management plan, the following guidelines will apply:

- 1) Continue to take appropriate wildfire suppression action of control, containment, or confinement.
- 2) Utilize suppression strategies that consider reasonable cost, while emphasizing preservation of wilderness values, protection of private property, and high regard for human safety.
- 3) Accomplish fire suppression using methods and equipment which least impacts the Wilderness.
- 4) Restrict the use of motorized equipment to that which is essential to safe, efficient accomplishment of the fire management plan direction and is approved by the Forest Service.
- 5) The use of helicopters for demobilization is limited to cases where the Forest Supervisor determines the use is necessary to meet other fire emergencies, for safety, or when removal by non-motorized means would create significant impact on the wilderness resource.
- 6) Limit the use of heavy equipment to exceptional circumstances. Regional Forester approval is required.

d. Insect, disease, and weed control.

- 1) Restrict insect and disease control work to that which is necessary to:

- a) Prevent an unnatural loss of the wilderness resource, or
- b) Protect resources outside the Wilderness from an immediate threat.

Regional Forester approval is required, and will only be given if the threat cannot reasonably be abated by control actions taken outside the Wilderness.

- 2) Restrict weed control work to that which is essential for protection of the Wilderness, or to protect valuable resources outside the Wilderness.

Vegetative manipulation must be approved by the Chief, after which pesticide use for such projects can be approved by the Regional Forester. Primitive methods of control (e.g., grubbing) are preferred.

- 3) Integrated pest management strategies and techniques will be utilized to suppress or eradicate introduced undesirable plants, animals including insects, and diseases to protect the Wilderness and/or resources outside the Wilderness commensurate with ecological, environmental, and economic values.



H. Air Quality

Objectives: Assure that air quality over the Wilderness is protected from pollution in excess of established standards.

1. Situation

Currently the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness and its associated Wild and Scenic rivers are designated Class II, and may not be redesignated Class III under the amendments of the Clean Air Act. Present air quality is considered to be excellent, with perhaps 10 to 20 micrograms per cubic meter of total suspended particulates. The air quality related values of the area were evaluated in 1978, and redesignation to Class I was recommended.

Temporary and intermittent air pollution does occur, primarily in the form of smoke from wildfires. Presently this is considered to some degree both unavoidable and insignificant. In addition, smoke from the prescribed burning of logging slash outside the Wilderness noticeably impacts visibility in the lower Salmon River canyon and other places near the Wilderness periphery. Even less significant are other pollution sources: sulfur dioxide emissions from jetboats on the Salmon River and aircraft at the Wilderness airfields; smoke from campfires, administrative sites, and inholdings; fugitive dust from trail and road corridor traffic; and dust, smoke, and other emissions from mining activity.

There have been three new stationary sources subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit requirements in the vicinity of the Wilderness in recent years. These are the Thompson Creek mine, approximately 11 miles southeast of the Wilderness; the Stibnite mine, three miles west; and Blackbird mine, four miles east. Their planned emissions, as modeled, are well within required standards, even if the Wilderness were Class I.

Potential additional sources are difficult to anticipate. Minerals-related developments are the only likely types of sources which may occur that may impact the air quality of the Wilderness.

The potential for more frequent large fires exists if fire management planning results in prescribed fires in the Wilderness. This management option would increase smoke outputs over current levels in some years.

In summary, reasonable anticipated new sources will have adequate pollutant increments available for the foreseeable future.

2. Assumptions

- a. Air quality will remain high unless threatened by outside pollution sources.
- b. Redesignation to Class I is desirable for long-range air quality protection.

3. Direction

- a. Await State action on Class I redesignation. Provide support, on request by state or federal units of government, for such redesignation.
- b. Evaluate potential effects of proposed pollution sources for violation of Class II PSD standards.
- c. Pending sampling data of actual baseline total suspended particulates, 10 to 20 micrograms per cubic meter will be considered the norm in monitoring new pollution sources.
- d. Await Class I redesignation before determining visibility standards and objectives.

4. Monitoring, coordination, and action items.

- a. Monitor Air Quality Related Values that are affected by stationary sources outside of the Wilderness to assure that emissions are within required standards.
- b. Monitor visibility to determine baseline information.



I. Transportation

Objectives: Provide and maintain a transportation system that affords reasonable access throughout the Wilderness, distributes visitor use to provide opportunities for solitude, recognizes traditional patterns of use, and minimizes physical and visual impacts upon the wilderness resource.

Access to the Wilderness is available by motor vehicle, foot or horse, boat, and aircraft. Transportation within the Wilderness is by trail, river, and air; with road (motor vehicle) use being restricted to only those miners and landowners who have established legal rights of ingress and egress. There are approximately 41 miles of road, with two bridges, within the Wilderness for miner or landowner access.

Road access to the Wilderness boundary is provided by State and county highways from more populated areas and transportation centers, thence by Forest highways and all-purpose roads to the vicinity of the Wilderness, and finally by local Forest roads to the Wilderness boundary. Most of the local roads are not kept open in winter. Approximately 32 roads are adjacent or lead to the Wilderness boundary; with about 325 miles of road essentially bordering (within 300 to 1,000 feet) it.

There are 66 recognized trailheads providing wilderness access. Trailheads are the locations where wilderness visitors make the transition from nonwilderness to wilderness. These are usually where the visitor shifts from a motorized means of transportation to nonmotorized, and are often referred to as "transfer points." Most (57) trailheads are at or near the Wilderness boundary, and the visitor generally departs from car or truck and enters the Wilderness on foot or horseback. In addition, trailheads for the Wilderness also include locations where the transition is from automobile to raft or jetboat, and from aircraft to foot, horse, or raft.

Two primary raft launching points for the Middle Fork Salmon River also serve as trailheads for foot and horse travel; these are Boundary Creek and Indian Creek. In addition, Indian Creek has an airfield. The other airfields along the Middle Fork also serve as trailheads for both river and trail users, but to a lesser degree. The primary trailheads for river users along the main Salmon River are at Corn Creek and Vinegar Creek, with trail access also at Corn Creek and both river and trail, again to a lesser extent, at Mackay Bar and Whitewater Ranch roads. Of the 24 airfields in the Wilderness, nine serve as public trailheads.

Most trailheads have few developed facilities, but some are fully developed, with camping units, drinking water, toilets, boat ramps, parking areas, and stock-handling facilities.

Thus, access to the Wilderness is essentially by road or air, and transportation within the Wilderness is by trail or boat. Of the 34 parcels of private land in the Wilderness, nine are accessed by air, six primarily by jetboat, seven by both air and jetboat (two of these also have road access), two by cablecar, and ten by trail.

The waterways transportation consists of downriver-only (floating) traffic on the 96 miles of the Middle Fork Salmon Wild River and 12 miles of the South Fork Salmon River, and 79 miles of both up- and downriver (floating and jetboating) traffic on the main Salmon River.

The trail system, the more traditional wilderness transportation system, consists of 2,616 miles of trail. Of this, approximately 2,216 miles are considered main or primary, and 400 miles are primitive or secondary. About 40 miles of the primitive trails have been discontinued, with additional marginal trails to be evaluated. The trail system includes 112 packbridges.

While the condition and maintenance of much of the total transportation system varies from place to place and year to year, the overall extent of the system, i.e., the mix and arrangement of roads, airfields, trails, and waterways, must be considered more than adequate. Although there are trailless areas as large as 73,000 acres, there is, on average, one mile of trail for every 900 acres of wilderness. No location is more than five miles from a trail or twelve miles from a trailhead or other motorized access point. Those are direct or "as-the-crow-flies" miles, but even by trail, no point is more than 20 miles from a trailhead.

The airfields, jetboats, and the "corridor" roads (roads that are bordered on both sides by wilderness) provide the unusual opportunity for the interested public to visit or view much of the Wilderness via motorized transportation. While not truly a wilderness experience, this affords some of the enjoyment of wilderness to those who would not otherwise benefit, such as the elderly and handicapped.

Roads, airfields, trails, and bridges are discussed in detail in the following sections. Signs, for visitor information, regulation, and direction, are located throughout the Wilderness. Although they also are related to roads, airfields, and other facilities and activities, they are discussed within the trails element.

1. Roads

Objectives: Assure that construction and use of authorized roads provides reasonable visitor access to the Wilderness perimeter and minimum ingress and egress requirements of miners and private landowners.

a. Situation

Major access roads to the Wilderness consist mainly of State, county, and Forest highways that essentially surround the Wilderness and link its fringes with the major routes to population centers and interstate travel routes.

Many forest development roads (arterial and collector) provide linkage to primary and secondary access to the Wilderness. Some of these roads terminate at trail transfer facilities from which trails lead into the area. Others skirt the area and become main access routes for local lower standard roads which lead to, or penetrate the boundary of, the Wilderness.

Secondary access roads (local) are generally low standard forest development roads or low standard mining roads that extend or connect from the major forest development roads mentioned above. They usually terminate near the Wilderness boundary, but extend into it in some cases.

At the time of wilderness designation several roads were within the proposed boundaries of the Wilderness. Many were excluded by boundary adjustments or the use of road corridors resulting in fingers protruding into the Wilderness. Some, however, were left in the Wilderness for limited mining access. The growing interest in developing the mineral resources of these areas could create considerable impact in the Wilderness, particularly where interior roads and active claims come together. Providing for necessary related access while protecting and preserving the Wilderness is an enigma.

Of those roads which were delineated as nonwilderness corridors, two were identified by Congress for further evaluation. These are the Feltham Point to Pinyon Peak section of the Beaver-Loon Creek road, and the Hells Half Acre road. A third corridor, the Missouri Creek road, has also been evaluated by the Forest Service since it has been closed by a natural landslide and has not been used since 1974.

Corridor roads in general may create management problems where motorized trail vehicles, snowmobiles, and the like were used regularly prior to designation of the Wilderness. Some of the roads are narrow with turnouts far between resulting in traffic problems, especially when trailers are involved. Parking at the road-ends is also a problem.

Certain segments of the road system providing wilderness access will have intermittent logging traffic on them. Traffic hazards, dust, noise, and other associated problems may create conflicts with wilderness visitors traveling to and from the Wilderness.

The most persistent and frustrating problems with the roads are their maintenance requirements. Local roads which serve only one primary function, wilderness access, are often in the worst condition. Those used by miners are often maintained by the miners themselves only to the extent necessary for their access. The secondary roads (arterial, collector) are often in better condition, receiving more maintenance because of greater demand for their use. In general, road maintenance dollars are short on all Forests due to reduced federal budgets in general and reduced Forest Service budgets in particular.

b. Assumptions

- 1) Development of access roads leading to the Wilderness should be compatible with the carrying capacity of the area.
- 2) The existing mining access roads within the area will continue to exert an adverse impact on management of the adjacent area as wilderness.
- 3) Visitor use will increase regardless of what is done with the access roads.
- 4) Many visitors will continue to want high standard access roads to the area.
- 5) As a management tool, the transportation system can help control the location and intensity of visitor use.
- 6) Motorized-use violations will continue to be a problem.

c. Direction

- 1) Interior roads:
 - a) Interior roads providing no bona fide access shall be closed and rehabilitated, where practicable.

- b) For approved mining or private land access roads, the following guidelines will apply:

- (1) Issue a Class D special use permit.
- (2) Require the posting of a reclamation bond to cover rehabilitation work following termination of activity.
- (3) Require "best management practice" techniques, procedures, and standards designed to minimize water quality degradation.
- (4) Specify construction standards and mitigation requirements with follow-up monitoring and compliance inspections.
- (5) Access, under the permit, will be limited to actual need.
- (6) Where several users are involved, road use fees will be proportionately levied according to the amount of actual use.
- (7) Where several users utilize the same road, encourage the formation of a "road users association" and issue one permit to the association, when practicable.

2) Special Roads:

- a) Allow the Pinyon Peak-Feltham Creek Point portion of the Beaver-Loon Creek road and the Hells Half Acre road to remain open to the public. It is recommended that the roads remain in non-wilderness status.
- b) Obliterate, screen, and rehabilitate the Missouri Creek road bed. Convert to a trail.

3) Exterior Roads:

- a) Improve dispersal of visitors by providing additional access routes through careful analysis after visitor capacity has been determined.
- b) Manage access routes to the Wilderness to enhance the wilderness resource.

2. Aviation

Objectives: Operate and maintain the necessary National Forest landing strips to meet minimum requirements of safety and serviceability with minimum impacts on the wilderness resource.

a. Situation

Aircraft have provided access to the Wilderness for well over 50 years. There are presently 24 active landing strips within the Wilderness and Wild Rivers area. Of these, seven are on federal land, four are on State land, and thirteen are on private land.

Air access to the Wilderness also considers:

- 1) Three landing strips outside, but adjacent to, the area; Big Creek, Bruce Meadows, and Upper Loon Creek.
- 2) Two landing strips, that were formerly privately owned and operated in conjunction with private land, have been recently purchased by the U.S. Forest Service. The landing strips are now closed. They are the Crofoot Ranch and Falconberry Ranch.
- 3) Four additional sites (Vines, Simonds, Dewey Moore, Mile-Hi) that have not been in regular public use. They were initially constructed on privately owned or claimed land and have received only very sporadic use. They are marginal, at best, from a safety standpoint; and with four other, better, landing strips in the immediate vicinity of the Big Creek drainage, are not necessary for general wilderness access purposes.
- 4) Several additional landing strips have been planned, even partially or completely constructed. They were found to be impractical or unnecessary and are now virtually non-existent. These include Butts Point, Hida Ridge, and Phantom Meadows.

Wilderness landing strips:

<u>National Forest</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Private</u>
1. Bernard	1. Lower Loon Creek	1. Allison Ranch
2. Cabin Creek	2. Stonebraker	2. Campbell's Ferry
3. Chamberlain	3. Taylor Ranch	3. Dovel (Monumental Cabin)
4. Cold Meadows	4. Thomas Creek	4. Flying B
5. Indian Creek		5. James Ranch

Private (cont.)

- 6. Mahoney
- 7. Soldier Bar

- 6. Mackay Bar
- 7. Morgan Ranch
- 8. Pistol Creek
- 9. Root Ranch
- 10. Shepp Ranch
- 11. Sulphur Creek Ranch
- 12. Whitewater Ranch
- 13. Yellowpine Bar

It is estimated that more than 4,400 aircraft landings occur within the area annually. The Chamberlain and Indian Creek landing strips are two of the larger maintained landing strips in the area and are not considered to be particularly demanding from the standpoint of backcountry flying skill needed to safely use these landing strips. Consequently, these two landing strips are regularly utilized by private pilots for day and weekend recreation. The Indian Creek landing strip is also heavily used in connection with the popular floatboating activity on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River. When water levels drop in late summer, it is no longer possible to launch boat trips from the usual Boundary Creek launching point. The usual practice then is to transport personnel and equipment to Indian Creek by aircraft and start the river trip from there.

In contrast to the Chamberlain and Indian Creek landing strips, there are a number of smaller landing strips which are extremely demanding of the highest degree of mountain flying skills. These landing strips should only be attempted by pilots familiar with canyon and short field operation. The Idaho Airport Facilities Directory, published by the Idaho Transportation Department, provides details. The Division of Aeronautics in the State Department of Transportation has responsibility for search and rescue activities regarding lost or downed aircraft.

Various methods of air attack are utilized in the fire suppression activity. Smokejumpers and/or helitack crews are used to man most of the fires. Only a small percentage of the fires are manned by foot or horse travel. Helicopters are utilized to retrieve firefighters and their gear when fire emergency requires. Fire retardant is used on many fires in initial attack efforts and to help combat large fire situations. Aircraft, particularly helicopters, are occasionally used for emergency situations such as search and rescue.

The early practice of marking and numbering helispots has been discontinued. Use of natural openings, with as little disturbance as possible, is the present helicopter fire use policy. Most of the fire lookouts maintain adjacent helispots. These are usually outlined by rocks and have a wind direction indicator. The routine practice of manning and servicing lookouts by helicopter has also been discontinued.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game uses fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters for fish planting in many of the high lakes within the area and for wildlife population surveys and other game management work. The Department also uses Forest Service contract helicopters on a reimbursable basis under a cooperative agreement.

Aircraft are commonly used by commercial outfitters as a means of transporting guests and supplies.

The Postal Service runs a year-round aerial mail delivery service to the isolated private ranches throughout the central Idaho backcountry, including many locations within the Wilderness.

The Forest Service uses aircraft for administrative purposes. Most Forest Service personnel stationed at administrative sites near landing strips use air travel for access and supply.

Some aircraft use occurs in the form of training and practice flights, the pilots using the Wilderness landing strips only to develop and sharpen "bush pilot" proficiency.

Overflights are made by military, commercial, private, and fire detection aircraft. These aircraft, in addition to the landing strip-related use, often create a disturbance which is not compatible with a wilderness experience.

The use of aircraft for access to the Wilderness has significant economic effects. Approximately fifty percent of the 88 outfitters who operate in the Wilderness rely on these landing strips. Air taxi operators in Cascade, Challis, McCall, and Salmon realize a major portion of their revenue from Wilderness charters. Substantial business is also generated for Boise, Grangeville, and Hamilton flying services.

Given the ruggedness of the terrain, the long established traditional aircraft use, and particularly the size of this Wilderness, aircraft have and will continue to be a necessary means of access to the Wilderness.

The problems and concerns related to aircraft use are associated with the need to minimize the adverse effects of it on the Wilderness resource. Aircraft use and related activities, including air traffic, landing strip maintenance, and noise, all tend to degrade the wilderness setting and experience. The existence of landing strips, and aircraft activity, are used to rationalize other uses and activities that further impact the wilderness resource and experience.

Maintenance is a continuous problem on most of the landing strips. Spring and fall use, when the landing strips are wet, damages the runway surfaces. Dragging is necessary in some cases to maintain a reasonably smooth surface. During dry seasons, the natural surface material is lost due to prop wash and artificial soil stabilizers may be needed in extreme situations. A few of the landing strips have to be mowed several times each season to keep them usable. While most of the private landing strips utilize tractors or other motorized equipment for landing strip maintenance, most of the maintenance of landing strips under Forest Service jurisdiction has been by use of horse-drawn equipment and hand tools, in keeping with the wilderness concept.

The Forest Service has fenced the Chamberlain and Indian Creek landing strips with several miles of rail, or buck and pole, fence constructed of native timber. This was originally done as a safety measure to keep pack and saddle stock off the runways. However, the fences have been only partly successful in this respect. These fences create a local adverse impact on wilderness values, primarily through the cutting of several hundred polesized trees each year just to maintain the fences.

No accidents have yet been attributed to air traffic congestion, but concern for this is a factor at the heavily used strips and those in close proximity to one another. Up to 75 landings per day have occurred at Indian Creek, with the majority occurring within three to four hours in the morning. The normal takeoff and landing approach patterns overlap those of the Pistol Creek Ranch, one of the more heavily used private landing strips. The same is true at Bernard and the Flying B, another fairly heavily used private strip.

In addition to the aviation safety facilities, the need for other facilities is generated by the "trailhead" or "transfer camp" function of the landing strips. Camping space, sanitation, and horse-holding facilities must be considered. Outfitters are available to meet arriving guests to transport them and the necessary supplies to their camps. There are some outfitters's camps adjacent to landing strips (Cold Meadows) and recurrent requests to establish them at others (Mahoney, Cabin Creek).

There are no objective State or federal criteria for maintenance or operational criteria of these landing strips. Standards for length, width, slope, approach distances and angles, and surface (smoothness) are determined subjectively on a case-by-case basis.

In addition to the concerns for the motorized equipment and artificial materials, there are problems with the season during which the work can be done and the feasibility of closing the strip during that period. The Wilderness Act constraints, accompanied by traditional Forest Service budgeting procedures and constraints, have tended to keep landing strip maintenance at a minimal level. The feasibility of adequate future maintenance is contingent on developing standards for each landing strip, planning and programming the work needed to maintain those standards, and recognizing those needs in budget proposals.

Most maintenance has been done by fire control and other personnel stationed at the landing strips. The landing strips not near manned stations, therefore, receive little, if any, maintenance. A little use has been made of volunteer labor for landing strip maintenance. While this approach has inherent problems and limitations, more use of volunteers, if well planned and organized, could help attain a reasonable maintenance program.

b. Assumptions

- 1) Aircraft use will continue to increase.
- 2) Air traffic conflicts will increase.
- 3) Overflights and sonic booms will continue to impact wilderness users.
- 4) Aircraft and landing strips will continue to be needed for fire management and other wilderness administration, and in emergencies.

- 5) Landing strips must be maintained to a reasonable safe standard considering their expected type and level of use.

c. Direction

- 1) Continue public and administrative use: Bernard, Cabin Creek, Chamberlain Basin, Cold Meadows, Indian Creek, Mahoney, and Soldier Bar landing strips.
- 2) Coordinate with FAA and DOD to reduce low level and supersonic flights over the Wilderness.
- 3) Cooperate with Idaho Division of Aeronautics in search and rescue situations dealing with lost or downed aircraft.
- 4) In cooperation with the Idaho Division of Aeronautics, notify and coordinate with owners and/or insurance companies for prompt removal of aircraft wreckage.
- 5) Reduce noise impacts of aircraft overflights.
 - a) Inform and educate pilots on wilderness protection.
 - b) Work with FAA, State of Idaho Division of Aeronautics, and air taxi operators to cooperate in reducing low level operations over the Wilderness.
- 6) See page 30 for restrictions on aerial fish stocking and pages 65 and 66 regarding aircraft use for fire management.
- 7) The four fields that have not been in regular use (Vines, Simonds, Dewey Moore, and Mile-Hi) will not be maintained for public use as landing strips. Their use will be discouraged, except in emergencies. Do not include on Wilderness maps. Advise Idaho Division of Aeronautics not to include on aeronautical charts or directories. Notify air taxi and Fixed-Base Operators that the strips are to be used for emergency landings only.

- 8) The closure of landing strips on private lands acquired by the Forest Service will be considered and evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
- 9) Consider viability of establishing landing fees at landing strips to help defray maintenance costs.
- 10) Provide windsocks and strip markers.
- 11) Maintain present established landing surface dimensions and approach clearances. Make site survey to establish current dimensions and maintain them.
- 12) Maintain relatively smooth surface within the used portion of the runway. Maintain remaining portion free of rocks, holes, etc., that may damage aircraft.
- 13) Provide drainage, where needed and feasible.
- 14) Provide parking/tiedowns, as needed.
- 15) Provide and maintain landing strip fences as determined on a case-by-case basis. Consider alternative methods of livestock control.
- 16) Spot-treat with adapted grasses and/or soil stabilizers; Indian Creek, Mahoney, and Bernard.
- 17) Remove painted helispot markers.
- 18) Maintenance will generally be by primitive (non-motorized) methods. Approval for use of motorized equipment is required from the Regional Forester or Chief on a case-by-case basis.
- 19) Provide minimum facilities necessary to protect the wilderness resource.
 - a) Provide toilets, where needed.
 - b) Remove tables.
 - c) Remove grills, require stoves or firepans.
 - d) Continue boat ramp at Indian Creek.
 - e) Continue current visitor information service, plus provide informational signing and brochures at high use landing strips.

- f) Provide hitchracks for public and outfitter use. No outfitter camps visible from airfield.
 - g) Limit overnight camping with livestock at airfields to one night.
- 20) Fly-ins with related contests or exhibitions are prohibited. (See page 59, also 36 CFR 251)



3. Trails, Signs, and Trailheads

Objectives: Provide and maintain a trail system that affords a range of access opportunities including cross-country travel and trails of varying difficulty for both foot and horse travel, minimizing physical and visual impacts on the land, conflicts between users, and concentrations of use harmful to the wilderness resource.

a. Situation

Most of the trails in the Wilderness were constructed prior to 1930 and do not entirely meet present standards of alignment, maximum grade, and pack and rider clearance. Trail maintenance is usually limited to clearing downed trees, with trail tread work done primarily when the trail is impassable. This, combined with constrained budgets, has caused a general decline of trail conditions through the years.

Attempts to adjust to financing levels have included selectively allowing some trails to deteriorate, reducing annual maintenance miles through a system of deferred maintenance, and doing heavy or corrective work only as necessitated by extreme conditions.

The trails in the Wilderness are placed in two categories; main trails and primitive trails. Main trails serve as primary traffic routes into or through the area. Primitive trails are generally low-use trails which often serve as shortcuts between main access trails and disperse resource users in the area. There are few deadend trails, since most trails interconnect with other low-use or main access routes.

Main and primitive trail routes criss-cross the Wilderness in a diverse fashion, leaving trailless areas ranging in size from a few hundred to several thousand acres. Many of these trailless areas of more than 10,000 acres can be readily identified throughout the Wilderness.

One National Recreation Trail is partially located in the Wilderness. There are several trails in the Wilderness which have potential as historic trails. These include the South Nez Perce Trail, Three Blaze Trail, Thunder Mountain Trail, and the Sheepeater Trail. While none of these trails have yet been evaluated for historic significance, their potential remains.

Currently there are no trails in or adjacent to the Wilderness that are designed specifically for use by the elderly or handicapped.

To summarize, there are 296 trails in the Wilderness covering 2,616 miles, or one mile of trail for every 914 acres. This results in an adequate network of trails linking airfields, rivers, trailheads, and access roads.

The trail system is accessed at 66 points or trailheads. Most of these are undeveloped or inadequate and lack the necessary facilities to fully meet the needs of wilderness visitors. Trailhead facility needs include toilets, signs, parking space for cars, trucks, trailers, and in the case of airfield trailheads, aircraft parking. The lack of stock handling facilities such as loading and unloading ramps, hitchracks, and corrals is also a problem.

Trailheads are also excellent contact points for providing wilderness visitors the information necessary for their enjoyment and safe and proper use of the Wilderness. This may be accomplished by signs, bulletin boards, handout material, personal contacts, or combinations of these.

Since facilities are limited, competition for facilities is often keen, especially with respect to private stock users and backpackers. There is a need to separate, in some manner, stock users from backpackers and day hikers at certain trailheads. Budget constraints have reduced the numbers of "trailhead or portal assistants" that are needed for public contact at the Wilderness entrances. Many access roads to trailheads are in poor condition; despite this, their popularity as Wilderness access points continues to grow.

There has been little uniformity in application of direction and standards for signs in the Wilderness. Changes in primitive and wilderness management and sign standards, lack of coordination between administrative units, and changing priorities have contributed to many of the signing problems. Portions of the Wilderness now have more signs than are necessary or appropriate, while other areas lack enough signs to provide adequate information and distribute use. Signs differ as to size, shape, color, materials used, and information provided. While some variation in these factors may be proper, there should be some basis for it, such as locations.

The exterior Wilderness boundary is not signed sufficiently to deter motorized vehicle trespass and permit enforcement of wilderness regulations. With over 700 miles of Wilderness boundary, much of it along road corridors, a reasonable effort is required to mark the external boundaries where trespass is likely or possible.

There are concerns that some signing needs to be provided for purposes of visitor safety. Examples may be a condemned bridge or a designated campsite with hazardous trees or poisonous plants. The administrative adjustments of National Forest boundaries have also led to some confusion in following sign standards.

b. Assumptions

- 1) Without proper maintenance and emphasis on relocation and the correction of eroded sections, the present trail system will continue to deteriorate the wilderness resource.
- 2) Forest trail budgets are inadequate to meet maintenance and reconstruction needs in the immediate future.
- 3) As a management tool, the transportation system can help control the location and intensity of visitor use.
- 4) Visitor use will increase regardless of what is done with trails.
- 5) Many visitors will continue to want high standard trails into the area.
- 6) Some visitors will favor low standard trails.
- 7) Visitor contacts at trailheads can reduce the need for patrolmen or other interior contacts.
- 8) The ratio of foot travelers to horse travelers will increase.
- 9) Certain areas need to be kept trailless to provide a broader spectrum of travel opportunities and solitude.

c. Direction

- 1) Maintenance, construction, reconstruction:

- a) To the extent practicable, clear obstructions from all national forest trails, within or adjacent to the Wilderness on at least an annual basis. When total annual maintenance is unpracticable, for budgetary or other reasons, prevention or correction of erosion and safety problems should be highest priority, especially on main or primary trails.
- b) Trail location or relocation guidelines are as follows:
 - (1) Locate to avoid campsites.
 - (2) Locate to take advantage of vistas and scenic areas.
 - (3) Locate to stay a minimum of 200 feet from lakes and meadows, terrain permitting.
 - (4) Avoid straight alignment.
 - (5) Avoid grades over ten percent and tread width in excess of 24 inches.
 - (6) Locate where primitive means of maintenance would most often be assured.
 - (7) Construct trail berm only where necessary to control drainage.
 - (8) Corduroy puncheons will be used only where trail relocation is impractical.
- c) Coordinate with statewide, non-motorized trail plans being developed by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation.
- d) For primary or main trails, the following criteria will be used in determining the level of maintenance or construction.
 - (1) Level of maintenance should depend on level of use. Heavy to moderate use during entire season would not be unusual on these trails.
 - (2) Construction and reconstruction may modify the natural conditions to the

extent necessary for safety and resource protection.

- (3) Frequent encounters expected near roads and trailheads, while low to moderate contact frequently expected on trails away from trailheads or other concentrated use areas.
- e) For secondary or primitive trails, the following criteria will be used in determining the level of maintenance or construction.
 - (1) Level of maintenance should depend on level of use. Light to infrequent use during half of the season would not be unusual. Maintenance for resource protection emphasized.
 - (2) Construction and reconstruction will have minimal effects on the natural conditions.
 - (3) No more than five encounters per day may be expected during half the use season.
- f) Reconstruct trails to lowest acceptable standard that provides reasonable safe passage, aids in dispersal of visitors, and minimizes erosion. No trails will be constructed, reconstructed, or maintained in identified trailless areas.
- g) Other maintenance standards include:
 - (1) Screen and block access to unused abandoned trails when possible.
 - (2) Clearing will be held to a minimum necessary for expected use.
 - (3) Locate borrow areas out of view from trails.
 - (4) Use native non-treated materials for drainage structures.
 - (5) Remove metal culverts as they wear out. Replace with natural looking material.

- (6) Rock cairns or standard blazes will be used sparingly when trail is otherwise indistinguishable. Paint and/or flagging will not be used.
 - (7) Construct no new trails in Research Natural areas.
- h) Identify trails used primarily by outfitters and discontinue Forest Service maintenance. Develop cooperative agreements with outfitters to maintain these trails.
- 2) Trailless areas:
 - a) Retain all existing trailless areas over 10,000 acres in their current condition. See Appendix H. Travel by cross-country or primitive (unmaintained) trails. No new facilities or designated sites will be established.
 - b) Evaluate all areas where marginal trails exist. Consider closure and include in trailless area management.
- 3) Historic trails:
 - a) Evaluate, define, and interpret (off-site) cultural values of trails with historic trail potential when managing these trails. They include:
 - (1) South Nez Perce Trail (Parker Trail).
 - (2) Three Blaze Trail.
 - (3) Thunder Mountain Trail.
 - (4) Sheepsteater Campaign Trail.
 - b) Provide both off-site and on-site interpretation service for Lewis and Clark Trail along main Salmon Recreational River.
- 4) Special Trails:
 - a) Where user conflict, congestion, or resource degradation warrant it, consider designating single purpose trails.

- b) Utilize road corridors as much as possible and consider transition zones when designating special trails, vistas, or campgrounds.
- 5) Signs:
- a) Entrance and interior signs shall be five-sided, rustic in appearance, and have no evidence of commercial design.
 - b) Coordinate necessary signing between Ranger Districts and Forests.
 - c) Trail junction signs will be provided and will show one primary destination for each fork of a junction. No mileage or trail numbers will be on the sign.
 - d) Forest boundaries within the Wilderness will not be signed.
 - e) Where a National Recreation Trail crosses the Wilderness, the sign standards for wilderness will prevail.
 - f) Specific on-site signs for resource protection may be used if no other means of protection is available.
 - g) Existing signs not meeting specifications may remain until they become unserviceable.
 - h) All signs will be untreated, have a weathered appearance, have routed lettering, and be mounted on trees or native material sign posts. Redwood is the preferred material.
 - i) When signs are required for posting non-federal lands within the Wilderness they should conform to present landline practice, and be discretely placed.
 - j) The standard metal wilderness boundary marker should only be used where administrative priorities warrant them.
 - k) Signing along the Middle Fork will be limited to those essential for resource protection, river user orientation, and interpretation of significant cultural resources.

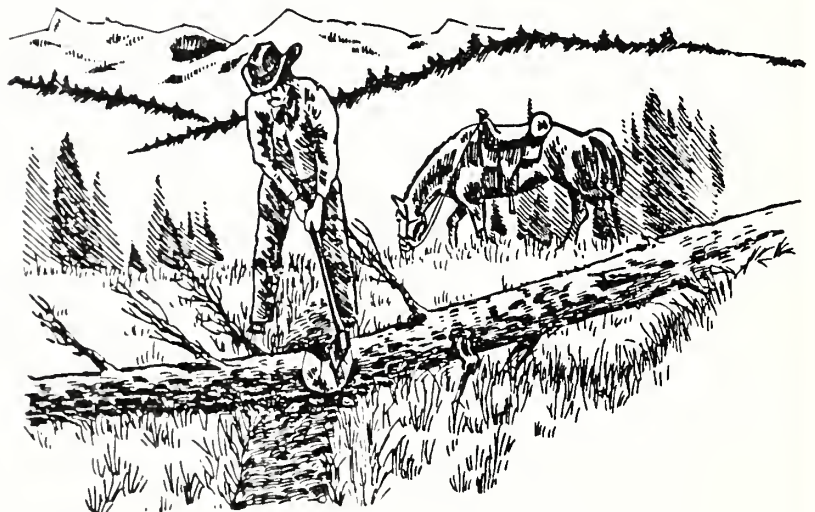
- 1) Trailhead information boards should be installed at all trailheads (including airfields) to emphasize:
 - (1) Wilderness objectives.
 - (2) Management requirements such as low impact camping, fire restrictions, hazards, permit requirements, etc.
 - (3) Visitor dispersal.
 - (4) General information such as natural and cultural histories.
 - (5) Provide space, or separate signboards, for Idaho Department of Fish and Game information.

These should be outside of proclaimed boundaries, except at airfields.

6) Trailheads:

- a) Within two years of implementation, managers will assess all portals and identify them as either primary or secondary. This should be based on the current trail classification and the LAC/carrying capacity of the area accessed.
- b) As primary trailhead facilities are developed or improved, the following guidelines will apply:
 - (1) Site modification moderate.
 - (2) Rustic design of improvements is based on use of native materials.
 - (3) Inconspicuous vehicular traffic controls usually provided.
 - (4) Development density of about five or more family units per acre.
 - (5) Primary access may be over high standard roads.
 - (6) Interpretive services informal, but generally direct.

- c) As secondary trailhead facilities are developed or improved, the following guidelines will apply:
- (1) Little site modification.
 - (2) Rustic or rudimentary improvements designed primarily for protection of site. Synthetic materials excluded.
 - (3) Vehicular controls limited and unregimented.
 - (4) Development density of three to five family units per acre.
 - (5) Primary access over primitive or low standard roads.
 - (6) Interpretive services avoided.
- d) Where appropriate, receptacles shall be adequate in number and positioned to facilitate litter control. When preferred, a pack-it-in - pack-it-out concept should be considered for new and existing trailhead facilities.
- e) Sanitary stations for portable toilets and RV dumping will only be provided when commercially operated dump stations are not available within a reasonable driving distance.
- f) Hold regulatory signing to a minimum.
- g) At high use peripheral trailheads, barrier-free facilities will be provided for use by the physically handicapped.



4. Bridges

Objectives: Provide bridges only where no safe ford is available, and then of design and materials that minimize physical and visual impacts on the wilderness resource.

a. Situation

There are 114 bridges in or adjacent to the Wilderness. They vary in length from 7½ feet to 348 feet and in width from 3 feet to 8 feet. All are single span. The construction materials range from native logs to cable suspension with steel towers, and include treated timber and steel truss, with abutments of concrete, logs, and rock gabions. Most were built (or rebuilt) within the past 20 years. The oldest (and longest) is the Stoddard packbridge, which was originally built in 1937; it has received substantial rehabilitation within the past ten years. All bridges are inspected at least once every three years by a qualified bridge inspector. Appropriate maintenance, replacement, or removal has generally been accomplished within technical standards. Approximately eighty-six percent are listed in good condition, eight percent fair, and six percent poor. A bridge spanning the Salmon River near Horse Creek was condemned and removed in 1970. The unfordable river is now a barrier to foot and horse travelers for nearly 50 miles.

The bridges are virtually all components of the trail system, providing foot and horse travelers passage over watercourses too deep or swift to ford, at least part of the year. Some are little more than puncheon or corduroy trail sections traversing boggy areas.

The mining road within the Wilderness along Big Creek formerly bridged the creek in two places. These had been built some years ago and have become unusable. Recent road use included fording Big Creek, limiting use to low water periods. A recent request to reconstruct these bridges for light truck passage has been approved.

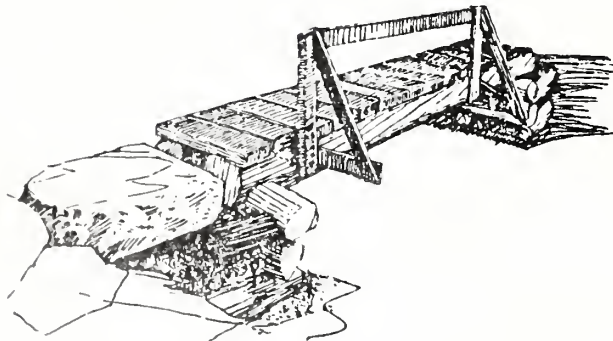
In addition to the bridges, there are seven cables spanning creeks and rivers. These were once used, with manually-propelled cable cars, for crossing the streams during high water. With the exception of the ones across Big Creek at Soldier Bar and Loon Creek at the Biggs Ranch, they have all fallen into disrepair and are not used.

b. Assumptions

Wilderness users will continue to expect bridges where access is needed and there are no safe fords.

c. Direction

- 1) Provide bridges at all major stream crossings. Provide foot bridges at places where horses can ford but humans have difficulty.
- 2) Remove cable cars and cables. Where unsafe ford exists, replace with bridge.
- 3) Reevaluate the need for each bridge when reconstruction is due.
- 4) Bridge designs will be determined on case-by-case basis and should be appropriate to the wilderness environment.
- 5) Construct a packbridge across the main Salmon River near Disappointment Creek. This will require prior design and construction of:
 - a) A trail link between Disappointment and Chamberlain creeks.
 - b) Improved trailhead facilities at Corn Creek.



J. Administrative Sites

Objectives: Utilize only the structures and facilities that are the minimum necessary to administer the Wilderness, and then in a manner which minimizes their physical and visual impact on the wilderness resource.

1. Situation

The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness contains 31 lookout sites, 8 communications sites, and 19 other administrative sites, all of which have facilities in place. Of these, thirteen administrative sites, twelve lookout sites, and two communication sites are used in administration of the Wilderness on a regular basis. Six administrative sites and 19 lookout sites have structures which are used periodically, but are not presently in regular use. Several of these structures are or may be determined to be of historical value, which may warrant special management consideration.

In addition, eleven administrative sites, five lookouts, and three communications sites outside the Wilderness supply supplemental wilderness administration capability.

The large size of this Wilderness causes unusual administrative and communications problems. Approximately 75 access points are scattered along the more than 700 miles of wilderness boundary and include access points from all six Forests. Nine public airfields supply interior access. Communications are achieved through six radio nets, and are dependent on radio links, relays, and repeaters located both within and relatively near the actual wilderness.

Presently, Boundary Creek, Indian Creek, Chamberlain, Cold Meadows, Magruder, Big Creek, Little Creek, Seafoam, Loon Creek, and Corn Creek are entrance points which are manned each summer.

Facilities now in use are essentially the surviving elements of facilities that were used to administer the area prior to its designation as wilderness and were primarily oriented to fire protection. In the past 10 to 20 years uses and activities have become increasingly oriented to recreation; communications have evolved from telephone to an increasingly efficient radio system; air and river travel have reduced dependence on the trail system; aerial detection of fires has become more effective; and administrative sites and lookout locations have been relocated, reduced, or modified to meet changing needs.

Overall, there have been significant changes in the location and function of administrative sites, with operational facilities being maintained at river and air access locations to maximize visitor contact and facilitate other management activities.

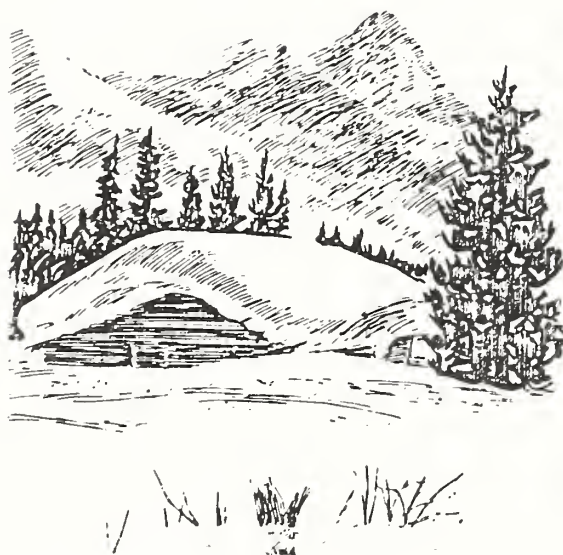
2. Assumptions

- a. Some permanent structures will continue to be necessary for administration, as visitors will expect and demand adequate administrative services and facilities.
- b. The anomaly of administrative facilities in the Wilderness is a continuing dilemma.
- c. As visitor use increases, expanded visitor contact and administrative communications capability will be necessary for effective management of the area.

3. Direction

- a. Develop a radio communications plan for the entire Wilderness. Effort will be directed to minimize the communications system's impact on the wilderness resource.
- b. Communications facilities will be maintained and constructed only as deemed essential for administration and protection of the Wilderness.
- c. Structures, where cultural resource values are indeterminant, will be evaluated to determine their historic significance prior to any impacting activity.
- d. Remove remnants of abandoned telephone lines from the Wilderness.
- e. Existing facilities essential to protection of the Wilderness will be retained.
- f. Evaluate those administrative sites that are used intermittently for their contribution and need in wilderness protection and management. Remove unnecessary buildings within cultural resource guidelines.
- g. Maintain all necessary administrative improvements in a manner which harmonizes with the wilderness environment and meets wilderness management objectives.

- h. Subject to cultural resource clearance, all unburnable refuse resulting from past administrative activities will be cleaned up.



K. Cultural Resources

Objectives: Recognize the cultural history of the area as a component of the wilderness resource and provide for appropriate protection, interpretation, and additional research.

1. General Management

a. Situation

The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, because of its varied topography, provided suitable places for habitation both along the main watercourses and at higher elevations away from the rivers. Lithic resources useful to Indians for stone tools and mineral resources useful to Euro-Americans and others for gaining wealth were widely distributed and required relatively little effort to exploit. Free-flowing watercourses provided water for domestic uses, placer mining, and irrigation. These waters supported several runs of anadromous and resident species of fish. Forested slopes provided fuel for building materials and the varied fauna was available year-round, although its abundance and distribution changed seasonally. These aspects of the natural setting led to the prehistoric and historic patterns of land use in the Wilderness.

Over 500 known prehistoric sites and 363 reported historic structural sites exist within the Wilderness. Prehistoric site types include villages, camps, dwellings, caves and rockshelters, rock art panels, vision quest sites, hunting blinds, lithic manufacturing stations, and possible burial sites. Historic site types include dwellings, industrial structures, ruins, bridges, lookouts, airstrips, and groups of features as well as places where historic events, such as the Sheepeater Campaign, occurred. Two properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places: the Jim Moore Ranch and Shoup Rockshelters, both on the main Salmon River.

The impacts of Wilderness use and management on cultural resources is difficult to assess. However, it is estimated that between 10% and 30% of the known archeological resources in the study area have been damaged from vandalism, neglect, or failure to consider their value in project planning and implementation. Many prehistoric resources along the major watercourses have been damaged either inadvertently or purposely by recreationists using sites for camping and other activities. Both prehistoric and historic sites have been damaged in

conjunction with Forest Service management activities which were intended to protect wilderness values, but which often overlooked cultural values.

The intensity of these impacts is most evident in areas of concentrated use and where the physical limitations of an area forces use onto cultural resource sites because no other alternative site exists.

b. Assumptions

- 1) The historic and prehistoric resources of the Wilderness are a unique and nonrenewable resource.
- 2) Many cultural resource sites are undiscovered or unrecorded.
- 3) Inventory and evaluation of cultural resources will be an ongoing program in the Wilderness.
- 4) The Wilderness provides many important research opportunities.
- 5) Many sites are currently being impacted by natural or human action.
- 6) Interpretation of cultural resources is needed to enhance visitor enjoyment and minimize damage.

c. Direction

- 1) Comply with all existing federal laws, regulations, policies, and Executive Orders concerning the protection, management, and enhancement of cultural resources.
- 2) Begin the nomination process for sites (historic and prehistoric) considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.
- 3) Prepare and maintain a total cultural resource atlas for the Wilderness by December 1986 and update annually.
- 4) The central repository for all records and artifacts from the Wilderness will be the Southeast Idaho Archeological Curatorial Center (SEIACC).
- 5) Educate users using off-site brochures and train Wilderness Rangers and Portal Assistants

to emphasize cultural resources as a nonrenewable resource in need of protection. Make training available to outfitters and guides.

- 6) Provide positive support and encouragement for cultural resource research.
- 7) Develop programmatic agreements to facilitate consultation with SHPO and Native American Tribes.

d. Monitoring, coordination, and action items.

- 1) All cultural resource activities should be conducted with appropriate coordination with Region 1, Region 4, and the Bureau of Land Management.
- 2) The cultural resource atlas should contain both a site atlas and project atlas as described in Forest Service Manual 2360, and be kept in a central location.
- 3) A cooperative agreement with the SEIACC should be developed by the Regions for the storage, fees, access, and curation standards.
- 4) All prior artifact collections shall be placed with the SEIACC.
- 5) All sites in the Wilderness will be recorded on the Intermountain Antiquities Computer System (IMACS) site forms.
- 6) Cultural resource sites continually threatened by human activity should be monitored on at least an annual basis.
- 7) To foster and promote cultural resource research in the Wilderness, managers and cultural resource specialists will:
 - a) Expedite the processing of research proposals and permit applications.
 - b) Establish and maintain communications with universities and other interested institutions and organizations.
 - c) Provide information of Forest Service research needs and priorities.

- d) Invite assistance and participation from researchers in Forest Service cultural resource activities.
 - e) Provide active support to researchers when practicable; e.g., logistical, aerial photography, printing/publication/distribution, etc.
 - f) Acquire and/or provide complementary information; e.g., fire history data, tree ring analysis, soil, landform, and vegetative inventory and typing, and wildlife habitat and population data.
 - g) Cooperate with and participate in field schools and intern and volunteer programs.
- 8) When research proposals are evaluated, the following priorities should be considered but not limiting:
- a) Prehistoric cultural chronology:
 - (1) Terrace sequences (geochronology). Efforts should be made to complete a terrace chronology as soon as possible, to serve as a baseline from which to estimate the cultural chronology of the rivers in the Wilderness.
 - (2) Stratification of archeological sites. Stratified sites may be expected to provide data on both cultural and natural chronology and may provide data on changes in human adaptations to environment and inter-cultural relationships through time.
 - b) Full documentation: Numerous sites have been located for which there is inadequate documentation in the form of maps, photographs, and full narrative description. Ground-truthing of these sites is necessary before adequate decisions can be made.
 - c) Settlement patterns: The study of settlement patterns can provide information on the geographic, social, and economic factors in historic and prehistoric times.

- d) Resource exploitation: How were the biotic and abiotic resources used by prehistoric and historic peoples in the area and how did they affect the distribution and settlement of these peoples?
- e) Transportation patterns: Travel routes, as they affect their destination points and places along the way can be an important determinant of settlement pattern, resource use, and inter-cultural contact.
- f) Inter-cultural contact: The interaction of native American ethnic groups, the relationships between immigrant and native Americans, and the relationships between groups of immigrant Americans, such as Chinese and Europeans, all are in need of exploration.

2. Prehistoric Sites

a. Situation

Inventory and Evaluation. Most of the archeological surveys in the Wilderness have been confined to the lands adjacent to major drainages: the main Salmon River, the Middle Fork Salmon River, and Big Creek. Clearance and reconnaissance conducted by the Forest Service in upland areas and along trails and near lake outlets have identified archeological sites of various types.

In conjunction with some of these studies, artifacts have been collected and some analysis has been completed. Little subsurface examination has been accomplished. Test excavations have been made at Corn Creek, Boundary Creek, Big Creek, Waterfall Creek, Cache Bar, and Cove Creek. Major excavations have been made only at the Shoup Rockshelters along the main Salmon River.

Generally archeological surveys have been limited to examining "likely places" or locations of potential land use conflicts, neither of which results in comprehensive coverage of large areas. Thus, little is known about the nature and distribution of archeological resources away from the major water-courses.

Protection. Data on the present condition of archeological resources is lacking; however, it is reported that vandalism, natural deterioration, fire, and land use conflicts are taking their toll

of sites and surface artifacts. It is difficult to develop protection plans or estimate the level of protection needed for as-yet-unidentified sites. Currently, most protection efforts are passive and ineffective, in that on-site protection measures are not in use. Limited monitoring is taking place only where patrols for other purposes are taking place. Water quality monitoring or pit toilet installations are examples of patrols where cultural resource monitoring can take place in conjunction with other activities.

Research. Earl H. Swanson, Jr. was the first scholar to enter the study area for the express purpose of identifying remains of past human settlement and use. Swanson's models of Northern Shoshoni prehistory were built on data from elsewhere in Idaho, but he believed that the sites of the Middle Fork somehow held an important key to understanding the nature of human cultural adaptations to environments throughout the interior Northwest.

Harrison's (1972) research took him to the main Salmon River where his objective was to locate all the archeological resources along the river. He identified 241 new sites and documented a difference in site density throughout the river corridor and identified six site types.

In research conducted by Dahlstrom (1972), archeological sites in Big Creek, Bighorn Crags, Middle Fork Salmon River, and the backcountry were identified. Numerous site types were identified with Big Creek being the only area with all site types represented and the least apparent vandalism.

Recent research along the Middle Fork (Knudson, 1978) recorded 63 prehistoric sites, 43 of which were new discoveries. Most of these are in or adjacent to recreation camps for river users. A total of 119 sites have been identified in the corridor. Thirty-three sites contain or consist of pictographs.

Price (1982) conducted an archeological reconnaissance of the campgrounds utilized by boaters and others on the main Salmon River between Corn Creek and Long Tom Bar. Twenty-six sites were located and recorded.

Research conducted by Kulesza (1982) reconnoitered upland environs of the Wilderness for archeological sites. Six sites were located and recorded. All sites were lithic scatters.

Reconnaissance for prehistoric sites between known river campsites on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River was conducted by Forest Service volunteers during the summer of 1981 and 1982. Forty-eight sites were recorded by Kulesza (1983).

Test excavations were conducted at Big Creek, Cave Creek, and Waterfall Creek on the Middle Fork by Wylie, Scott, and Gallagher et.al. (1981). These were the first excavations carried out in the Wilderness.

On-going research includes geochronological studies being conducted on Big Creek and the Middle Fork by Leonhardy. Also, Idaho State University is conducting field schools along the main Salmon Recreation River in conjunction with Forest Service clearance work for site modification and resultant mitigation.

Gaps and deficiencies in the research are significant. Given the emphasis in the ethnographic and archeological literature on house types and village plans as ethnic group identifiers, it is crucial to obtain subsurface data from putative "house pit villages" along the Middle Fork. While artifacts have been collected from numerous sites within the study area, most have not been analyzed and reported in detail, making it difficult to ascertain the time depth of identified sites. Thus, cultural chronologies cannot be developed on the basis of the present data. Geochronological methods cannot yet be brought to bear on the problem of cultural history because neither terrace chronologies nor sediment sequences have been completed. Except for the main river courses, archeological surveys have been limited, thus, little is known about the nature and distribution of archeological resources. Finally, present gaps in data, particularly those relating to non-riverine environments, make it difficult to test ethnographic models of prehistory against the full range of archeological evidence.

Interpretation. Currently very few prehistoric archeological sites in the Wilderness, or its Wild and Scenic rivers, are interpreted for the public benefit. The Shoup Rockshelters and Corn Creek have limited interpretive signing in the Recreational corridor of the main Salmon River. Generally, interpretation has been achieved by off-site, non-site-specific brochures or travel books which usefully serve the general public. The interpretation of any resource in wilderness is constrained, both by the logistical problems of the wilderness setting and the legal restrictions of the Wilderness

Act. However, in the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, because of the CIWA of 1980, cultural resources are to be emphasized and interpretation encouraged.

b. Direction

- 1) Unrecorded prehistoric sites should be thoroughly recorded to standards as part of the inventory process by 1990, with sites in high visitor use areas given priority. Inventory surveys will record all cultural resources discovered.
- 2) For unevaluated sites, record and examine to determine significance and interpretative potential. Priority should be given to the Salmon and Middle Fork Salmon rivers.
- 3) Evaluate significant prehistoric sites and trails for thematic nomination.
- 4) Where recreation or other activities impact significant or unevaluated cultural resource sites, the following guidelines will apply:
 - a) Conduct surface investigations, and when warranted, subsurface testing to determine significance and the range of impacts that are occurring. (See also 36 CFR 293.15c)
 - b) If significant values are threatened, develop a protection or mitigation plan in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).
 - c) In river corridors and other heavily utilized areas, an annual review will be conducted by the administering National Forest to determine if changes in management and/or protection are needed.
- 5) Encourage research; see General Direction, page 99, and also section L. Research, page 112.
- 6) Interpret sites and themes appropriate to their significance, condition, location, or other management needs.

c. Monitoring, coordination, and action items.

- 1) Consider prehistoric thematic nominations including southern Nez Perce Trail and pictographs.
- 2) When management recommendations cannot be fully met, managers will adjust cultural resource priorities based on professional input and consultation with the SHPO.
- 3) Where volunteer programs are used for inventory and evaluation, the scheduling of work, report standards, and artifact collection should be carefully monitored and coordinated by qualified Forest Service cultural resource personnel.
- 4) As a protection measure, all known pictographs and petroglyphs should be thoroughly recorded.
- 5) SHPO consultation should be done for each project unless a programmatic agreement is in effect.
- 6) The recommendations in the reconnaissance surveys of the main and Middle Fork of the Salmon River (Knudson 1982, Price 1982) should be consulted when activities or projects affect sites along these watercourses.
 - a) Prehistoric sites on the Middle Fork, which should receive priority attention, include:
 - (1) Cameron Creek
 - (2) Hospital Bar
 - (3) Survey Creek
 - (4) Johnny Walker Camp
 - (5) Camas Creek
 - (6) Lightning Creek
 - (7) Cliffside Camp
 - (8) Pebble Beach
 - b) Prehistoric sites on the main Salmon, which should receive priority attention, include:
 - (1) Corn Creek
 - (2) Corey Bar
 - (3) Bruin Creek
 - (4) Big Mallard Camp
 - (5) Indian Creek Bar
 - (6) Spindle Creek

- 7) When sensitive sites may be affected by project or research activity, notify appropriate Tribal authorities.
- 8) Interpretation of prehistoric sites along the Middle Fork Salmon Wild River should include, but not be limited to Rattlesnake Cave, Veil Cave, Lower Jackass, and White Creek. On the Salmon Wild River, Legend Creek should be interpreted. On the Salmon Recreational River, the Shoup Rockshelters, Ebenezer Bar, and Corn Creek should be interpreted. Other sites may warrant interpretation as new information comes to light.

3. Historic Sites - Ruins and Structures

a. Situation

Inventory and Evaluation. Pursuant to section 8(b) of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act (CIWA), an inventory of ranch, homestead, trapper, and other cabins and structures in the Wilderness was conducted. The inventory for each structure included its location, historic significance (if any), present condition, and management recommendations, including costs for the stabilization; restoration; maintenance; or removal of such structures. Also, an evaluation of the suitability of these structures for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places was included.

Of the 363 sites inventoried, 149 (41%) were classified as ruins, leaving 214 sites to be considered for the National Register. The evaluation classified 37 sites (17%) as historically significant and suitable for inclusion on the National Register. One-hundred (47%) were classified as not suited for the National Register. Finally, 77 (36%) were classified as indeterminant because insufficient data prevented a significance determination.

Ruins are sites whose historic features cannot be identified as an architectural entity, or whose structural remains lack minimum integrity. They are collapsed, uninhabitable, unrepairable, and non-functional. While insignificant as historic structures, they are indicators of early occupancy and may therefore possess other cultural resource values.

Protection. The protection of culturally significant properties against vandalism and looting as well as destruction from natural deterioration is

mandated by the CIWA. Some protection, especially from natural deterioration, is implicit in many of the management recommendations (e.g., restoration, stabilization, maintenance, etc.) assigned to the structures. Selection of management direction was based on, among other things, local knowledge of the site and its exposure to potential damage. Sites subject to heavy use most often lend themselves to easy access and therefore better administrative protection. Thus, valuable sites in high-use areas will be a higher priority for protection while remote sites with little use will have a lower priority. Protective methods must be in harmony with the Wilderness Act and reflect realistic management, given contemporary budget constraints and use levels.

Research. Historical research in the Wilderness has focused on compiling oral histories, tracing the military and political events related to the Sheepeater War, and reviewing the mining claim records for the area. As part of the 1978 Middle Fork study, Rossillon (1978) prepared an "historical overview" of that area. Hartung (1978) conducted an historical survey of the Big Creek drainage as a thesis project. Roberts (1983) has thoroughly documented the Sheepeater Military Campaign as a Forest Service project contract. Finally, the Forest Service (1982) surveyed and recorded a majority of the historic structures in the Wilderness and submitted management recommendations to Congress as required by the Central Idaho Wilderness Act.

Interpretation. The opportunities for interpretation are a consideration in making specific management recommendations for the structures considered significant. As in protection, interpretative value must be considered in light of public use levels, access, and administrative constraints. Professionals in cultural resources and visitor information services will be consulted to ensure quality public interpretive experiences appropriate in the Wilderness.

b. Direction

- 1) When nominated sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, commence with management actions (see following section) recommended in the 1982 Historic Structures Inventory report.

Notify the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation of planned alternatives.

- 2) Unrecorded historic sites should be recorded to standards as part of the inventory process by 1990, with sites in high visitor use areas given priority. Inventory surveys will record all cultural resources discovered.
- 3) For recorded but unevaluated historic sites, examine to determine significance and interpretive potential. Priority should be given to the Salmon and Middle Fork Salmon Wild rivers, and near roads.
- 4) Evaluate significant historic sites and trails for thematic nomination.
- 5) For those structures identified as lacking minimum structural or architectural integrity, the normal compliance process should be followed if any management action will disturb the ruin and its surface or subsurface site.
- 6) Where recreational sites or other activities impact significant or unevaluated cultural resource sites, the following guidelines will apply:
 - a) Conduct surface collections and, where warranted, subsurface testing to determine significance and the range of impacts that are occurring. (See also 36 CFR 293.15c)
 - b) If significant values are threatened, develop a protection or mitigation plan in consultation with the SHPO.
 - c) In the river corridors and other heavily used areas, an annual review will be conducted by the administering National Forest to determine if changes in management and/or protection are needed.
- 7) Encourage research; see General Direction, page 99, and also section L. Research, page 112.
- 8) Interpret historic sites and themes appropriate to their significance, condition, location, or other management need.

c. Monitoring, coordination, and action items.

- 1) When ownership status or management authority for a site or structure is in question (e.g., unpatented mining claims), defer management actions that would impact the site until the question or uncertainty is resolved and the site properly evaluated.
- 2) Record historical ruins as part of the regular cultural resources inventory process, since site values other than "structural" may exist.
- 3) Historic thematic nominations to consider are: the Sheepeater Campaign, the Three Blaze Trail, and the Thunder Mountain Trail (see Historic Trails).
- 4) Where volunteer programs are used for inventory and evaluation, the scheduling of work, report standards, and artifact collection will be carefully monitored and coordinated by qualified Forest Service cultural resource personnel.
- 5) Provide interpretation for historic sites along the Middle Fork Salmon Wild River, including White Creek (both historic and prehistoric), Joe Bump's Cabin, Sater Cabin, and Power House. On the Salmon Wild River, sites interpreted should include Barth Hot Springs (rock carvings plus site), Lantz Bar, Smith Gulch Cabin, and the Jim Moore Ranch. In road corridors accessing the Wilderness, interpretation should include the Newland Ranch, Indianola, Dump Creek, Gold Hill, Long Tom Campground, Pinyon Peak Lookout, Oreana Lookout, and Fly Point Lookout.
- 6) Implement management direction, as recommended in the Structures Report, outlined below:
 - a) Stabilization. Structures judged to be historically significant, which have major or minor defects; stabilize to prevent further deterioration. These include:

Powerhouse Cabin
Powerhouse Mill
Upper Cave Creek Cabin
Coyote Springs Telephone Booth
Cabin Creek Post Office
Conyers Cabin
Jim Moore Ranch

- b) Restoration. Structures judged to be historically significant, which have major defects, will be restored to the Secretary's standards. These include:

Warm Springs Ranger Station
Shoup Schoolhouse (private)
Long Tom Outhouse

- c) Rehabilitation. Structures judged to be historically significant, which have repairable defects, rehabilitate to Secretary's standards. These include:

Joe Bump's Cabin
Rock Rabbit Lookout
Sagebrush Lookout
Oreana Lookout

- d) Maintenance. For historically significant structures, maintain to preserve cultural values or adapt for new use and maintain to preserve cultural resource values. These include:

Smith Gulch Cabin
Fly Creek Point Lookout
Ruffneck Lookout
Pinyon Peak Lookout
Cold Meadows Guard Station
Chamberlain Administrative Site
Arctic Point Lookout
Indianola Field Station's Old Residence

For structures judged not to be historically significant, maintain as needed within Forest Service standards. (These include administrative facilities, campgrounds, certain special use sites.)

- e) Disposal. Of the 100 structures judged not to be historically significant, the following will be removed:

Guth's Fishing Camp	Cottonwood Creek Cabin
Crescent Meadow Outhouse	Sunny Bar Camp
Cow Creek Outfitter Shed	Sheep Creek Camp
North Cold Meadows Elk Trap	White Goat Lookout
Mahoney Creek Shed	Stoddard Lookout
Mid Cottonwood Point Lookout	Kitchen Creek Camp
Crofoot Ranch	Fern Creek Camp
Cold Mountain Lookout Tower	Sawlog Gulch Cabin
Gold Creek/Vacation Cabin	Boulder Creek Cabin
Cabin Creek Ranch	Pine Creek Cabin

Vines Ranch	Big Sheepeater Cabin
Acorn Butte Lookout	Cove Creek Cabin
Simond Claim	Sargent's Cabin
South Cold Meadows Elk Trap	Proctor Creek Cabin
Gary Stone Cabin	Butschke Cabin
Falconberry Ranch	

f) No Action. The following historically significant structures will be allowed to naturally deteriorate:

Blondies Cabin	Slow Gulch Cabin
Mule Creek Point Lookout	Biggs Ranch
Black Butte Lookout	Red Bluff Ranch
Falconberry Ranch Barn	Catherine Lake Cabin
Dillinger Meadow Cabin	Barn Cabin
Lower Mahan Mine Complex	Beaver Creek Cabin
Snowshoe Mine Homeowner Site	Rocky Point Lookout
Ramey Lookout	

The remaining structures judged not to be historically significant, and for which there is no administrative need, will be allowed to deteriorate naturally.



L. Research

Objectives: Provide for and encourage scientific study that is dependent on a wilderness setting; that seeks to explain wilderness phenomena or resolve wilderness management problems; and that is conducted in a non-obtrusive manner consistent with preserving the wilderness resource.

1. Situation

In its definition of wilderness, the Wilderness Act recognized the scientific values that may exist in any wilderness and that the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment is a proper activity in wilderness.

The Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness' diverse ecosystems, topography, geology, fire history, wildlife population, and cultural history provide excellent opportunities for study and observation in a near-natural environment. Because of this, the area has been the scene of considerable research activity in the past. Some research has consisted of extensive, well financed projects of three- to five-year duration which have attracted international attention and have been well received in scientific circles. A number of projects are currently under way, and more are being planned for the future. Many proposals have been denied as not requiring nor benefiting the Wilderness.

The University of Idaho maintains a wilderness research center on the 65-acre Taylor Ranch on lower Big Creek. The University uses this facility for a wide range of research dealing with wilderness management.

Additional research is needed to help provide land managers solutions to many wilderness management problems. Research could address a variety of questions ranging from how best to manage and protect the basic wilderness resources of plants, soil, water, fish, and animals, and the role of natural wildfire and the results of its control; to the questions of recreational capacity or how use affects the quality of the wilderness experience and what are the limits of acceptable change in both the biological and sociological components of wilderness.

The Central Idaho Wilderness Act specifically provides that the management plan shall encourage scientific research into man's past use of the Wilderness and the Salmon River corridor (section 8(a)(3)(A)).

Due to the size of the Wilderness, the existing patterns of air travel, and other non-conforming uses in this Wilderness, past research proposals have sometimes included inappropriate activities.

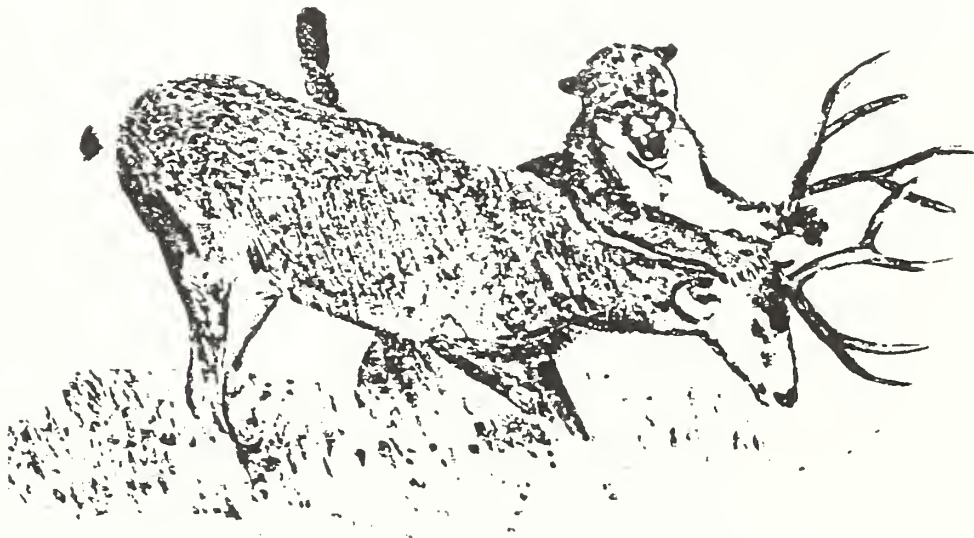
2. Assumptions

- a. More knowledge of man's effects on the wilderness resource is needed in both the biological and sociological settings. These needs will generate additional research.
- b. The Wilderness and its ecosystems will continue to be valuable as a benchmark measure.
- c. Research projects will continue to be proposed.

3. Direction

- a. All research projects must be approved by the Regional Forester.
- b. Specific written approval and/or permit must be obtained from the Forest Service prior to the installation or erection of any structure or enclosure.
- c. All structures shall be situated and constructed so as to make them as unobtrusive on the landscape as possible.
- d. Data collected for management purposes, such as use figures and resource inventories, will be made available to scientists for research purposes.
- e. Research projects that benefit the protection objectives of the Wilderness will be given priority. These include fire effects, limits of acceptable change or carrying capacity, fish and wildlife oriented research, acid rain research, and cultural resource research.
- f. Research projects not dependent on wilderness will be directed to alternative areas outside the Wilderness. Research methods which temporarily infringe on the wilderness resource will be restricted.
- g. Except at airfields, the use of helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft for research purposes will only be approved when other access is not possible and not appropriate for the research objectives. If aircraft use is approved, the following factors to minimize impact will be considered:
 - 1) Time of day.
 - 2) Season of the year.
 - 3) Elevation of flight.

- 4) Route of flight.
- 5) Location of landings.
- h. Minimize installations which are essential for research and management studies, such as shelters for cameras and scientific apparatus, on a case-by-case basis.
- i. See page 99 for additional direction relative to cultural resource research, and page 30 concerning wildlife and fish research and data needs.



M. Information and Education

Objectives: Provide sufficient information so that visitors may enjoy the Wilderness with minimum impact on wilderness values.

1. Situation

A 1:100,000 scale visitors map of the Wilderness has recently been published. Maps that cover the Wild and Scenic river corridors are also available to the public. Individual forest maps that cover their respective parts of the Wilderness are available from the Bitterroot, Boise, Challis, Nezperce, Payette, and Salmon National Forests. U.S.G.S. 7½ minute topographic maps of the entire Wilderness are available from the Geologic Survey.

Currently, no informational brochure on the Wilderness is available. However, in the near future a visitor's guide will be published and made available to the wilderness visitor. It will include information on minimum impact camping, safety, management objectives, visitor restrictions, and history and archeology. Brochures containing general information about wilderness behavior and ethics, and other pertinent information, are available at National Forest offices.

Visitor contact is carried out primarily by wilderness and river patrols and Portal Assistants, and is supplemented by trail crews, lookouts, and other Forest Service personnel. Such contacts are intended to inform the visitor about routes of travel, safety precautions, wilderness ethics, history, regulations, and administrative activities. They also are useful in encouraging visitor dispersion when areas are becoming congested.

2. Assumptions

- a. An active education program with local residents, including service clubs and organizations, public schools, and outfitter organizations is needed.
- b. The visitor information and contact function is important as a tool for management and education.
- c. An active program to contact non-local visitors is needed.

3. Direction

- a. Visitor information services will include information to help disperse visitors and prevent overuse and damage to popular and sensitive sites.

- b. Visitor information services will be compatible with the preservation of the values for which the Wilderness and Wild and Scenic rivers were designed to protect.
- c. Interpretive messages transmitted through publications, indoor and outdoor exhibits, personal contact, signs, audiovisual programs, bulletin boards, and the news media should be coordinated among all forests involved.
- d. Prepare visitor's guide to accompany the visitor map, to inform on use problems and conditions of occupancy and use.
- e. Improve wilderness ethics of public, outfitters, agencies, and educational institutions to encourage wise use of wilderness with minimum impact.
- f. Alert visitors to the possible or probable presence of bears, Giardia, poisonous snakes, poison ivy, other poisonous and stinging plants and insects, and appropriate avoidance techniques.
- g. Provide both off-site and on-site visitor information services, when and where appropriate, to improve visitor orientation and to explain rules and regulations. Utilize personal off-site efforts with schools, clubs, civic groups, etc.
- h. Provide interpretive information to fire lookouts and other Wilderness personnel.

**Stop hurting
the trees
you love.**



**Don't
spoil nature...
leave only
footprints.**

IV. APPENDICES

Appendix

- A. Wilderness Act
- B. Central Idaho Wilderness Act
- C. Salmon Wild and Scenic River Management Plan (by reference)
- D. Wilderness Lake Inventory and Stocking History
- E. Glossary
- F. Analysis of the Management Situation (by reference)
- G. Historic Structures Report (by reference)
- H. Trailless Areas and Map

APPENDIX A

WILDERNESS ACT



Public Law 88-577
88th Congress, S. 4
September 3, 1964

An Act

To establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Wilderness Act.

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Wilderness Act".

WILDERNESS SYSTEM ESTABLISHED STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) In order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions, leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness. For this purpose there is hereby established a National Wilderness Preservation System to be composed of federally owned areas designated by Congress as "wilderness areas", and these shall be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, and so as to provide for the protection of these areas, the preservation of their wilderness character, and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness; and no Federal lands shall be designated as "wilderness areas" except as provided for in this Act or by a subsequent Act.

(b) The inclusion of an area in the National Wilderness Preservation System notwithstanding, the area shall continue to be managed by the Department and agency having jurisdiction thereover immediately before its inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System unless otherwise provided by Act of Congress. No appropriation shall be available for the payment of expenses or salaries for the administration of the National Wilderness Preservation System as a separate unit nor shall any appropriations be available for additional personnel stated as being required solely for the purpose of managing or administering areas solely because they are included within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

78 STAT. 890.

78 STAT. 891.

DEFINITION OF WILDERNESS

(c) A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. An area of wilderness is further defined to mean in this Act an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geo-

logical, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM—EXTENT OF SYSTEM

SEC. 3. (a) All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service as "wilderness", "wild", or "canoe" are hereby designated as wilderness areas. The Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(1) Within one year after the effective date of this Act, file a map and legal description of each wilderness area with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and such descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided, however,* That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such legal descriptions and maps may be made.

(2) Maintain, available to the public, records pertaining to said wilderness areas, including maps and legal descriptions, copies of regulations governing them, copies of public notices of, and reports submitted to Congress regarding pending additions, eliminations, or modifications. Maps, legal descriptions, and regulations pertaining to wilderness areas within their respective jurisdictions also shall be available to the public in the offices of regional foresters, national forest supervisors, and forest rangers.

Classification.

Presidential
recommendation
to Congress.

Congressional
approval.

78 STAT. 891.
78 STAT. 892.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall, within ten years after the enactment of this Act, review, as to its suitability or nonsuitability for preservation as wilderness, each area in the national forests classified on the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Chief of the Forest Service as "primitive" and report his findings to the President. The President shall advise the United States Senate and House of Representatives of his recommendations with respect to the designation as "wilderness" or other reclassification of each area on which review has been completed, together with maps and a definition of boundaries. Such advice shall be given with respect to not less than one-third of all the areas now classified as "primitive" within three years after the enactment of this Act, not less than two-thirds within seven years after the enactment of this Act, and the remaining areas within ten years after the enactment of this Act. Each recommendation of the President for designation as "wilderness" shall become effective only if so provided by an Act of Congress. Areas classified as "primitive" on the effective date of this Act shall continue to be administered under the rules and regulations affecting such areas on the effective date of this Act until Congress has determined otherwise. Any such area may be increased in size by the President at the time he submits his recommendations to the Congress by not more than five thousand acres with no more than one thousand two hundred and eighty acres of such increase in any one compact unit; if it is proposed to increase the size of any such area by more than five thousand acres or by more than one thousand two hundred and eighty acres in any one compact unit the increase in size shall not become effective until acted upon by Congress. Nothing herein contained shall limit the President in proposing, as part of his recommendations to Congress, the alteration of existing boundaries of primitive areas or recommending the addition of any contiguous area of national forest lands predominantly of wilderness value. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may complete his review and delete such area as may be necessary, but not to exceed seven thousand acres, from the southern tip of the Gore Range-Eagles Nest Primitive Area,

Colorado, if the Secretary determines that such action is in the public interest.

(c) Within ten years after the effective date of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall review every roadless area of five thousand contiguous acres or more in the national parks, monuments and other units of the national park system and every such area of, and every roadless island within, the national wildlife refuges and game ranges, under his jurisdiction on the effective date of this Act and shall report to the President his recommendation as to the suitability or unsuitability of each such area or island for preservation as wilderness. The President shall advise the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of his recommendation with respect to the designation as wilderness of each such area or island on which review has been completed, together with a map thereof and a definition of its boundaries. Such advice shall be given with respect to not less than one-third of the areas and islands to be reviewed under this subsection within three years after enactment of this Act, not less than two-thirds within seven years of enactment of this Act, and the remainder within ten years of enactment of this Act. A recommendation of the President for designation as wilderness shall become effective only if so provided by an Act of Congress. Nothing contained herein shall, by implication or otherwise, be construed to lessen the present statutory authority of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the maintenance of roadless areas within units of the national park system.

Report to
President.

Presidential
recommendation
to Congress.

Congressional
approval.

(d)(1) The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall, prior to submitting any recommendations to the President with respect to the suitability of any area for preservation as wilderness—

Suitability.

(A) give such public notice of the proposed action as they deem appropriate, including publication in the Federal Register and in a newspaper having general circulation in the area or areas in the vicinity of the affected land;

Publication in
Federal Register.

(B) hold a public hearing or hearings at a location or locations convenient to the area affected. The hearings shall be announced through such means as the respective Secretaries involved deem appropriate, including notices in the Federal Register and in newspapers of general circulation in the area: *Provided*, That if the lands involved are located in more than one State, at least one hearing shall be held in each State in which a portion of the land lies;

Hearings.

Publication in
Federal Register.

78 STAT. 892.

78 STAT. 893.

(C) at least thirty days before the date of a hearing advise the Governor of each State and the governing board of each county, or in Alaska the borough, in which the lands are located, and Federal departments and agencies concerned, and invite such officials and Federal agencies to submit their views on the proposed action at the hearing or by no later than thirty days following the date of the hearing.

(2) Any views submitted to the appropriate Secretary under the provisions of (1) of this subsection with respect to any area shall be included with any recommendations to the President and to Congress with respect to such area.

(e) Any modification or adjustment of boundaries of any wilderness area shall be recommended by the appropriate Secretary after public notice of such proposal and public hearing or hearings as provided in subsection (d) of this section. The proposed modification or adjustment shall then be recommended with map and description thereof to the President. The President shall advise the United States Senate and the House of Representatives of his recommendations with respect to such modification or adjustment and such recom-

Proposed mod-
ification.

mendations shall become effective only in the same manner as provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of this section.

USE OF WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 4. (a) The purposes of this Act are hereby declared to be within and supplemental to the purposes for which national forests and units of the national park and national wildlife refuge systems are established and administered and—

16 USC 475.
16 USC 528-531.

16 USC 577-577b.

16 USC 577c-577h.
16 USC 577d-1,
577g-1, 577h.

39 Stat. 535.
16 USC 1 et seq.

41 Stat. 1063.
49 Stat. 838.

78 STAT. 893.
78 STAT. 894.

(1) Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to be in interference with the purpose for which national forests are established as set forth in the Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 11), and the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act of June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 215).

(2) Nothing in this Act shall modify the restrictions and provisions of the Shipstead-Nolan Act (Public Law 539, Seventy-first Congress, July 10, 1930; 46 Stat. 1020), the Thyse-Blatnik Act (Public Law 733, Eightieth Congress, June 22, 1948; 62 Stat. 568), and the Humphrey-Thyse-Blatnik-Andresen Act (Public Law 607, Eighty-fourth Congress, June 22, 1936; 70 Stat. 326), as applying to the Superior National Forest or the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall modify the statutory authority under which units of the national park system are created. Further, the designation of any area of any park, monument, or other unit of the national park system as a wilderness area pursuant to this Act shall in no manner lower the standards evolved for the use and preservation of such park, monument, or other unit of the national park system in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916, the statutory authority under which the area was created, or any other Act of Congress which might pertain to or affect such area, including, but not limited to, the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 432 et seq.); section 3(2) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(2)); and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, each agency administering any area designated as wilderness shall be responsible for preserving the wilderness character of the area and shall so administer such area for such other purposes for which it may have been established as also to preserve its wilderness character. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, wilderness areas shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use.

PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN USES

(c) Except as specifically provided for in this Act, and subject to existing private rights, there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area designated by this Act and, except as necessary to meet minimum requirements for the administration of the area for the purpose of this Act (including measures required in emergencies involving the health and safety of persons within the area), there shall be no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation within any such area.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

(d) The following special provisions are hereby made:

(1) Within wilderness areas designated by this Act the use of aircraft or motorboats, where these uses have already become established, may be permitted to continue subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of Agriculture deems desirable. In addition, such measures may be taken as may be necessary in the control of fire, insects, and diseases, subject to such conditions as the Secretary deems desirable.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall prevent within national forest wilderness areas any activity, including prospecting, for the purpose of gathering information about mineral or other resources, if such activity is carried on in a manner compatible with the preservation of the wilderness environment. Furthermore, in accordance with such program as the Secretary of the Interior shall develop and conduct in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, such areas shall be surveyed on a planned, recurring basis consistent with the concept of wilderness preservation by the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines to determine the mineral values, if any, that may be present; and the results of such surveys shall be made available to the public and submitted to the President and Congress.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, until midnight December 31, 1983, the United States mining laws and all laws pertaining to mineral leasing shall, to the same extent as applicable prior to the effective date of this Act, extend to those national forest lands designated by this Act as "wilderness areas"; subject, however, to such reasonable regulations governing ingress and egress as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture consistent with the use of the land for mineral location and development and exploration, drilling, and production, and use of land for transmission lines, waterlines, telephone lines, or facilities necessary in exploring, drilling, producing, mining, and processing operations, including where essential the use of mechanized ground or air equipment and restoration as near as practicable of the surface of the land disturbed in performing prospecting, location, and, in oil and gas leasing, discovery work, exploration, drilling, and production, as soon as they have served their purpose. Mining locations lying within the boundaries of said wilderness areas shall be held and used solely for mining or processing operations and uses reasonably incident thereto; and hereafter, subject to valid existing rights, all patents issued under the mining laws of the United States affecting national forest lands designated by this Act as wilderness areas shall convey title to the mineral deposits within the claim, together with the right to cut and use so much of the mature timber therefrom as may be needed in the extraction, removal, and beneficiation of the mineral deposits, if needed timber is not otherwise reasonably available, and if the timber is cut under sound principles of forest management as defined by the national forest rules and regulations, but each such patent shall reserve to the United States all title in or to the surface of the lands and products thereof, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining or prospecting shall be allowed except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act: *Provided*, That, unless hereafter specifically authorized, no patent within wilderness areas designated by this Act shall issue after December 31, 1983, except for the valid claims existing on or before December 31, 1983. Mining claims located after the effective date of this Act within the boundaries of wilderness areas designated by this Act shall create no rights in excess of those rights which may be patented under the

Mineral leases,
claims, etc.

78 STAT. 894.

78 STAT. 895.

provisions of this subsection. Mineral leases, permits, and licenses covering lands within national forest wilderness areas designated by this Act shall contain such reasonable stipulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the protection of the wilderness character of the land consistent with the use of the land for the purposes for which they are leased, permitted, or licensed. Subject to valid rights then existing, effective January 1, 1984, the minerals in lands designated by this Act as wilderness areas are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws pertaining to mineral leasing and all amendments thereto.

Water resources.

(4) Within wilderness areas in the national forests designated by this Act, (1) the President may, within a specific area and in accordance with such regulations as he may deem desirable, authorize prospecting for water resources, the establishment and maintenance of reservoirs, water-conservation works, power projects, transmission lines, and other facilities needed in the public interest, including the road construction and maintenance essential to development and use thereof, upon his determination that such use or uses in the specific area will better serve the interests of the United States and the people thereof than will its denial; and (2) the grazing of livestock, where established prior to the effective date of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as are deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(5) Other provisions of this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, the management of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, formerly designated as the Superior, Little Indian Sioux, and Caribou Roadless Areas, in the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, shall be in accordance with regulations established by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the general purpose of maintaining, without unnecessary restrictions on other uses, including that of timber, the primitive character of the area, particularly in the vicinity of lakes, streams, and portages: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall preclude the continuance within the area of any already established use of motorboats.

(6) Commercial services may be performed within the wilderness areas designated by this Act to the extent necessary for activities which are proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the areas.

(7) Nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws.

78 STAT. 895.

78 STAT. 896.

(8) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the several States with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests.

STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS WITHIN WILDERNESS AREAS

SEC. 5. (a) In any case where State-owned or privately owned land is completely surrounded by national forest lands within areas designated by this Act as wilderness, such State or private owner shall be given such rights as may be necessary to assure adequate access to such State-owned or privately owned land by such State or private owner and their successors in interest, or the State-owned land or privately owned land shall be exchanged for federally owned land in the same State of approximately equal value under authorities available to the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided, however*, That the United States shall not transfer to a State or private owner any mineral interests unless the State or private owner relinquishes or

Transfers, restriction.

causes to be relinquished to the United States the mineral interest in the surrounded land.

(b) In any case where valid mining claims or other valid occupancies are wholly within a designated national forest wilderness area, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, by reasonable regulations consistent with the preservation of the area as wilderness, permit ingress and egress to such surrounded areas by means which have been or are being customarily enjoyed with respect to other such areas similarly situated.

(c) Subject to the appropriation of funds by Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire privately owned land within the perimeter of any area designated by this Act as wilderness if (1) the owner concurs in such acquisition or (2) the acquisition is specifically authorized by Congress.

Acquisition.

GIFTS, BEQUESTS, AND CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture may accept gifts or bequests of land within wilderness areas designated by this Act for preservation as wilderness. The Secretary of Agriculture may also accept gifts or bequests of land adjacent to wilderness areas designated by this Act for preservation as wilderness if he has given sixty days advance notice thereof to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Land accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture under this section shall become part of the wilderness area involved. Regulations with regard to any such land may be in accordance with such agreements, consistent with the policy of this Act, as are made at the time of such gift, or such conditions, consistent with such policy, as may be included in, and accepted with, such bequest.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept private contributions and gifts to be used to further the purposes of this Act.

ANNUAL REPORTS

SEC. 7. At the opening of each session of Congress, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior shall jointly report to the President for transmission to Congress on the status of the wilderness system, including a list and descriptions of the areas in the system, regulations in effect, and other pertinent information, together with any recommendations they may care to make.

Approved September 3, 1964.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 1538 accompanying H. R. 9070 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs) and No. 1829 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 109 (Comm. on Interior & Insular Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 109 (1963): Apr. 4, 8, considered in Senate.

Apr. 9, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 110 (1964): July 28, considered in House.

July 30, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H. R. 9070.

Aug. 20, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

APPENDIX B

CENTRAL IDAHO WILDERNESS ACT

94 STAT. 948

PUBLIC LAW 96-312—JULY 23, 1980

Public Law 96-312
96th Congress

An Act

July 23, 1980
[S. 2009]

To designate certain public lands in central Idaho as the River of No Return Wilderness, to designate a segment of the Salmon River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes.

Central Idaho
Wilderness Act
of 1980.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980".

SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) certain wildlands in central Idaho lying within the watershed of the Salmon River—the famous "River of No Return"—constitute the largest block of primitive and undeveloped land in the conterminous United States and are of immense national significance;

(2) these wildlands and a segment of the Salmon River should be incorporated within the National Wilderness Preservation System and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System in order to provide statutory protection for the lands and waters and the wilderness-dependent wildlife and the resident and anadromous fish which thrive within this undisturbed ecosystem; and

(3) such protection can be provided without conflicting with established uses.

(b) The purposes of this Act are to—

(1) provide a comprehensive, statutory framework for the protection, administration, and management of the wildlands of the central Idaho region and a portion of the Salmon River through—

(A) the designation of the River of No Return Wilderness;

(B) the addition of certain lands in the "Magruder Corridor" to the existing Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness; and

(C) the incorporation of one hundred and twenty-five miles of the Salmon River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;

(2) end the controversy over which lands within the central Idaho region will be designated wilderness—thereby assuring that certain adjacent lands better suited for multiple uses other than wilderness will be managed by the Forest Service under existing laws and applicable land management plans; and

(3) make a comprehensive land allocation decision for the national forest roadless areas of the central Idaho region.

River of No
Return
Wilderness, area
description and
designation.
16 USC 1132
note.

SEC. 3. In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1131), certain lands in the Boise, Challis, Payette, Salmon, Bitterroot, and Nezperce National Forests, Idaho, situated north and south of the Salmon River which comprise approximately two million two hundred and thirty-nine thousand acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled "River of No Return Wilderness, Proposed", dated June 1980, are hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and shall be known as the River of No Return

Wilderness. The previous classifications of the Idaho and Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas are hereby abolished.

SEC. 4. In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, certain lands in the Bitterroot National Forest, Idaho, which comprise approximately one hundred and five thousand six hundred acres as generally depicted on a map entitled "Magruder Corridor Proposed Additions, Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness", dated November 1979, are hereby incorporated in, and shall be deemed to be a part of, the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness as designated by Public Law 88-577, and, therefore a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

SEC. 5. (a)(1) Within three years of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary") shall develop and submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives a comprehensive wilderness management plan (hereinafter referred to as "the management plan") for the River of No Return Wilderness which shall consider a broad range of land uses and recreation opportunities.

(2) The management plan shall be prepared in coordination with the relevant national forest plans required by section 6 of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588).

(3) The management plan shall include the cultural resources management plan required by section 8(a)(3) of this Act.

(4) In preparing the management plan, the Secretary shall provide for full public participation as required under section 6 of the National Forest Management Act.

(5) The management plan shall, among other things, address the need for, and alternative means of, access to the wilderness.

(b) In administering the River of No Return Wilderness, the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, consistent with the management plan required by this section, clear obstructions from all of the national forest trails within or adjacent to the wilderness on at least an annual basis.

(c) Subject to valid existing rights, the River of No Return Wilderness designated by this Act shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act: *Provided*, That any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

(d)(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1131), including section 4(d)(3), closing wilderness areas after December 31, 1983, to the United States mining laws, and the designation of the River of No Return Wilderness by this Act, within that portion of the wilderness depicted on a map entitled "Special Mining Management Zone—Clear Creek", (hereinafter referred to in this section as the "Special Management Zone"), dated June 1980, all prospecting and exploration for, and development or mining of cobalt and associated minerals shall be considered a dominant use of such land and shall be subject to such laws and regulations as are generally applicable to National Forest System lands not designated as wilderness or other special management areas, including such laws and regulations which relate to the right of access to valid mining claims and private property: *Provided*, That:

(A) all mining locations and associated access roads shall be held and used solely for mining or mineral processing operations and uses reasonably incident thereto, except that the Secretary

Abolishments.

Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, incorporated lands.

16 USC 1131.

Comprehensive management plan, submittal to congressional committees.

16 USC 1604.

16 USC 1608.

16 USC 1604.

Effective date.

16 USC 1131 note.

Special Management Zone, mining. 16 USC 1133.

Mineral
deposits,
patents.

may permit such access roads to be utilized by the State of Idaho to facilitate the management of the bighorn sheep in the Special Management Zone;

(B) after the date of enactment of this Act, subject to valid existing rights, all patents issued under the mining laws of the United States for claims within the Special Management Zone shall convey title to the mineral deposits within such claims, but each such patent shall reserve to the United States all title in or to the surface of the lands and products thereof, and no use of the surface of the claim or the resources therefrom not reasonably required for carrying on mining and prospecting shall be allowed: *Provided*, That the patentee shall have the right to cut and use as much of the mature timber therefrom as may be needed in the extraction, removal and beneficiation of the mineral deposits, if such needed timber is not otherwise reasonably available, and if such timber is cut under sound principles of forest management as defined by National Forest System rules and regulations: *Provided further*, That the patentee shall have the right to use as much of the surface as reasonably necessary for the mining, removal, extraction, or beneficiation of the mineral deposits located therein; and

(C) consistent with the other provisions of this subsection the Secretary may take all reasonable measures to see that the mining or processing of cobalt and associated minerals within the Special Management Zone does not significantly impair the overall habitat of the bighorn sheep located within, or adjacent to, such Zone.

Report to
Congress.

(2) Within three years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Transportation, and State and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, shall report to Congress on the strategic significance of the materials and minerals found in the Special Management Zone.

Map and legal
description,
filing with
congressional
committees.

SEC. 6. As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, a map and legal description of the River of No Return Wilderness and a map and legal description of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness additions shall be filed with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives, and each such map and legal description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in each such legal description and map may be made. Each such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

Permitted land
uses,
continuation.
Aircraft landing.

SEC. 7. (a) Within the River of No Return Wilderness and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness additions designated by this Act—

(1) the landing of aircraft, where this use has become established prior to the date of enactment of this Act shall be permitted to continue subject to such restrictions as the Secretary deems desirable: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall not permanently close or render unserviceable any aircraft landing strip in regular use on national forest lands on the date of enactment of this Act for reasons other than extreme danger to aircraft, and in any case not without the express written concurrence of the agency of the State of Idaho charged with evaluating the safety of backcountry airstrips;

(2) the grazing of livestock were established prior to the date of enactment of this Act, shall be permitted to continue subject to such reasonable regulations as the Secretary deems necessary, as provided in paragraph 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act;

16 USC 1133.

(3) commercial services may be performed to the extent necessary for activities which are proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the areas as provided in paragraph 4(d)(6) of the Wilderness Act; and

(4) the future construction and maintenance of small hydroelectric generators, domestic water facilities, and related facilities shall be permitted in the Threemile and Jersey Creek drainages along the Salmon River upstream from Mackay Bar.

(b) As provided in paragraph 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act, nothing in this Act shall constitute an express or implied claim or denial on the part of the Federal Government as to exemption from State water laws.

(c) As provided in paragraph 4(d)(8) of the Wilderness Act, nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of Idaho with respect to wildlife and fish in the national forests in Idaho.

SEC. 8. (a)(1) In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, section 6 of the National Forest Management Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and the Historic Preservation Act, the Secretary shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior and with agencies and institutions of the State of Idaho, in conducting a cultural resource management program within the River of No Return Wilderness and within the Salmon River component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System as designated in section 9 of this Act.

Cultural
resource
management
program.
16 USC 1131
note.
16 USC 1271
note.
16 USC 1604.
16 USC 470aa
note.
16 USC 470 note.

(2) Such program shall have as its purposes the protection of archaeological sites and interpretation of such sites for the public benefit and knowledge insofar as these activities are compatible with the preservation of the values for which the wilderness and wild and scenic river were designated to protect.

(3) To carry out the cultural resource management program required by paragraph (1) of this section, the Secretary shall, as part of the comprehensive management plan required under subsection 5 (a) of this Act, develop a cultural resources management plan for the wilderness and the river. Such plan shall—

(A) encourage scientific research into man's past use of the River of No Return Wilderness and the Salmon River corridor;

(B) provide an outline for the protection of significant cultural resources, including protection from vandalism and looting as well as destruction from natural deterioration;

(C) be based on adequate inventory data, supplemented by test excavation data where appropriate;

(D) include a public interpretation program; and

(E) comply with all Federal and State historic and cultural preservation statutes, regulations, guidelines, and standards.

(b)(1) Within two years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior and with agencies and institutions of the State of Idaho in conducting an inventory of the ranch, homestead, trapper and other cabins, and structures within the River of No Return Wilderness and within the Salmon River component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System designated by section 9 of this Act and submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States

Inventory;
report to
congressional
committees.

Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives a report on—

- (A) the location of these structures;
- (B) their historic significance, if any;
- (C) their present condition;
- (D) recommendations as to which of these structures should be:
 - (i) stabilized;
 - (ii) restored;
 - (iii) maintained; or
 - (iv) removed;
- (E) the estimated cost of such stabilization, restoration, maintenance, or removal; and
- (F) the suitability of any of these structures for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

(2) Until such time as the study under this subsection is completed and the required report submitted to the Committees, the Secretary shall not knowingly permit the destruction or significant alteration of any historic cabin or other structure on national forest land within the River of No Return Wilderness or the Salmon River component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System designated in section 9 of this Act.

16 USC 1274.

SEC. 9. (a) The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 906, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.), is further amended as follows: In section 3(a) after paragraph (23) insert the following new paragraph:

River
designation.

"(24)(A) SALMON, IDAHO.—The segment of the main river from the mouth of the North Fork of the Salmon River downstream to Long Tom Bar in the following classes:

"(i) the forty-six-mile segment from the mouth of the North Fork of the Salmon River to Corn Creek as a recreational river; and

"(ii) the seventy-nine-mile segment from Corn Creek to Long Tom Bar as a wild river; all as generally depicted on a map entitled "Salmon River" dated November 1979, which is on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Administration.

"(B) This segment shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That after consultation with State and local governments and the interested public, the Secretary shall take such action as is required by subsection (b) of this section within one year from the date of enactment of this paragraph.

"(C) The use of motorboats (including motorized jetboats) within this segment of the Salmon River shall be permitted to continue at a level not less than the level of use which occurred during calendar year 1978.

Mining,
prohibition.

"(D) Subject to existing rights of the State of Idaho, including the right of access, with respect to the beds of navigable streams, tributaries or rivers, dredge and placer mining in any form including any use of machinery for the removal of sand and gravel for mining purposes shall be prohibited within the segment of the Salmon River designated as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System by this paragraph; within the fifty-three-mile segment of the Salmon River from Hammer Creek downstream to the confluence of the Snake River; and within the Middle Fork of the Salmon River; and its tributary streams in their entirety: *Provided*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to prohibit the removal of sand and gravel, outside the boundaries of the River of No Return Wilderness or the Gospel-Hump Wilderness, above the high water mark of the Salmon River or the Middle Fork and its tributaries for the purposes

of construction or maintenance of public roads: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall not apply to any written mineral leases approved by the Board of Land Commissioners of the State of Idaho prior to January 1, 1980.

“(E) The provisions of section 7(a) of this Act with respect to the licensing of dams, water conduits, reservoirs, powerhouses, transmission lines or other project works, shall apply to the fifty-three-mile segment of the Salmon River from Hammer Creek downstream to the confluence of the Snake River.

“(F) For the purposes of the segment of the Salmon River designated as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System by this paragraph, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, after October 1, 1980, not more than \$6,200,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands.”.

Appropriation
authorization.

(b) That segment of the main Salmon River designated as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System by this Act, which lies within the River of No Return Wilderness or the Gospel-Hump Wilderness designated by Public Law 95-237, shall be managed under the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended, and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, notwithstanding section 10(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act or any provisions of the Wilderness Act to the contrary.

16 USC 1281
note.

16 USC 1132
note.

16 USC 1271
note.

16 USC 1281.
16 USC 1131

note.
Administration.

SEC. 10. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall render, within 30 days from the date of enactment of this Act, a final administrative decision on any and all administrative appeals pending before him or any other official of the Department of Agriculture on the date of enactment of this Act with regard to the following land management plans and corresponding environmental statements (hereinafter referred to in this section as “the plans and environmental statements”):

(1) The Warren Planning Unit Land Management Plan and Final Environmental Statement, Payette National Forest, Idaho, dated May 9, 1979; and

(2) The Landmark Planning Unit Land Management Plan and Final Environmental Statement, Boise National Forest, Idaho, dated May 17, 1979.

(b)(1) Any petition for review of the decision of the Secretary with regard to any of the plans and environmental statements referenced in this section, shall be filed in the United States District Court for the District of Idaho (hereinafter referred to as “the court”) within thirty days after the final administrative decision of the Secretary required by this section, or the petition shall be barred. Such court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to determine such proceeding in accordance with standard procedures as supplemented by procedures hereinafter provided and no other district court of the United States shall have jurisdiction over any such challenge in any proceeding instituted prior to, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

Review, petition
filing.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court may set rules governing the procedures of any such proceeding which set page limits on briefs and time limits for filing briefs and motions and other actions which are shorter than the limits specified in the Federal Rules of Civil or Appellate Procedure.

Court
procedures.

(3) Any such proceeding before the court shall be assigned for hearing and completed at the earliest possible date, and shall be expedited in every way. The court shall render its final decision relative to any challenge within one hundred and eighty days from the date such challenge is brought unless the court determines that a

Review.

longer period of time is required to satisfy the requirements of the United States Constitution.

(c) Any review of any decision of the United States District Court for the District of Idaho shall be made by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States and shall be assigned for hearing and completed at the earliest possible date, and shall be expedited in every possible way.

Approved July 23, 1980.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 96-838, Pt. 1 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs) and No. 96-1126 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 96-414 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 125 (1979): Nov. 20, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 126 (1980): Apr. 16, considered and passed House, amended.

June 26, Senate agreed to conference report.

June 30, July 1, House agreed to conference report.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS:

Vol. 16, No. 30 (1980): July 23, Presidential statement.





APPENDIX C

SALMON WILD & SCENIC RIVER

MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Salmon Wild and Scenic River Management Plan, approved in March, 1982, is hereby made a supplemental part of the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness Management Plan. Copies are available for review at the following locations:

Supervisors Office
Salmon National Forest
Highway 93 North
Salmon, Idaho

Supervisors Office
Nezperce National Forest
319 E Main Street
Grangeville, Idaho

North Fork Ranger Station
North Fork, Idaho

Salmon River Ranger Station
Slate Creek
Whitebird, Idaho

APPENDIX D

Lake Inventory and Stocking History

The following inventory of lakes in the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness, and their fishery status and stocking history, was provided by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game in 1983.

LEGEND:

Ct = Cutthroat	Gr = Grayling	Cg = Golden
RxC = Rainbow-Cutthroat Cross	Eb = Eastern Brook	Rb = Rainbow
? = Species not Recorded	X = Stocking Date Unknown	

NUMBER	NAME	LOCATION	SPECIES	LAST STOCKED	METHOD
<u>CLEARWATER RIVER DRAINAGE</u>					
0592	Gold Pan	T27N R13E sec.26	Ct, Rb	82	Air
0594	Three Lakes Cr. #1	T27N R13E sec.34			
0597	U. Elk Tract	T27N R13E sec.35	Ct		Natural Repro
0600	Three Lakes Cr. #5	T26N R13E sec. 3	Ct, RxC	81	Air
0602	Three Lakes Cr. #6	T26N R13E sec. 3	Ct, RxC	81	Air
0603	Line	T26N R15E sec.23	Ct, RxC	82	Air
0606	Swet	T25N R13E sec.11	Ct, RxC	82	Air
0607	Thirteen Cr. #1	T25N R14E sec. 4	Ct, RxC	82	Air
0608	Thirteen Cr. #2	T25N R14E sec. 5	Ct, RxC	82	Air
0610	Lake Creek	T25N R14E sec. 9	Ct, Rb	82	Air
0611	Stripe Creek #1	T25N R14E sec.16/17	Ct, RxC	82	Air
0612	Stripe Creek #2	T25N R14E sec.17/8	Ct, RxC	80	Air
0613	Stripe Creek #3	T25N R14E sec. 8	Ct, RxC	81	Air
0614	Stripe Creek #4	T25N R14E sec. 8	Ct, RxC	82	Air
0616	Hidden	T25N R14E sec.25	Gr, Rb, Ct, RxC	80	Air
<u>SALMON RIVER DRAINAGE</u>					
0279	W. Sheephill	T26N R11E sec.16	Ct, Rb	73	Air
0280	Lake Cr. #1	T26N R11E sec.11	Ct, Rb	66	Air
0283	Lake Cr. #2	T26N R11E sec.11	Ct, Rb	81	Air
0284	Lake Cr. #3	T26N R11E sec.11	Ct, Rb	81	Air
0285	Bleak	T27N R12E sec.30	Gr	70	Air
0289	Boston Mtn.	T27N R10E sec.26	Ct	X	
0290	Rattlesnake	T26N R11E sec.22	Ct, Rb	81	Air
0293	E. Sheephill	T26N R11E sec.15	Ct, Rb	77	Air
0294	Center Cr. #1	T26N R11E sec.24	Ct, Rb	80	Air
0295	Center Cr. #2	T26N R11E sec.24	Ct, Rb	80	Air
0297	East Dennis	T25N R13E sec. 4	Gr, Rb	68	Air
	Middle Dennis	T25N R13E sec. 5	Gr, Rb		From E. Dennis
0298	West Dennis	T25N R13E sec. 5	Ct	70	Air
0299	Hamilton	T26N R13E sec.34	Ct	70	Air
0300	Brown Creek	T26N R11E sec.13	Ct, Rb Gr, RxC	81	Air

NUMBER	NAME	LOCATION	SPECIES	LAST STOCKED	METHOD
0303	Ring Creek	T26N R11E sec.12			
0304	Saddle Creek	T26N R12E sec. 6	Rb, Ct	81	Air
0305	Spread Point (Goodman)	T27N R12E sec.29	Ct, Rb	81	Air
0307	Trilby #1	T27N R12E sec.29	Ct, Rb Gr	81	Air
0308	Trilby #2	T27N R12E sec.20	Ct, Rb Gr	81	Air
0309	Trilby #3	T27N R12E sec.20	Ct, Rb	81	Air
0317	N. Fk Porphyry Cr.	T22N R9E sec.31	?	X	
0449	Tamarack Cr. #1	T19N R9E sec. 3	?	X	
0450	Tamarack Cr. #2	T19N R9E sec. 3	?	X	
0453	Tamarack Cr. #3	T20N R9E sec.35	?	X	
0454	Tamarack Cr. #4	T19N R10E sec. 6	?	X	
0529	Little Sheepeater	T24N R9E sec.31	Ct	X	
0530	Sleep Creek Lake	T24N R9E sec.34	?	X	
0535	Moose Jaw	T23N R10E sec.36	?	X	
0537	Haypress	T23N R10E sec.36	?	X	
0538	Little Lodgepole #1	T23N R10E sec.12	Ct	82	Air
0539	Little Lodgepole #2	T23N R10E sec.11	Rb	82	Air
0540	Game Creek	T24N R10E sec.19			
0543	Flossie	T24N R10E sec.30	Rb	81	Air
0545	Cutthroat	T24N R9E sec.34	Ct	82	
0547	Salamander	T24N R9E sec.34	Rb	X	
0548	Fish	T24N R9E sec.26	?	X	
0549	Sheepeater	T24N R9E sec.27	Ct	81	Air
0550	Mosquito	T23N R9E sec.34	Ct	81	Air
0555	Basin Cr. #1	T23N R14E sec.19	Ct	82	Air
0556	Basin Cr. #2	T23N R14E sec.19	Ct	81	Air
0557	Basin Cr. #3	T23N R14E sec.19	Rb	80	Air
0560	Black	T23N R13E sec.14	Rb	81	Air
0563	West Horse Cr. #1	T25N R14E sec.31			
0564	Lost Packer	T25N R14E sec.31	Rb	65	Air
0566	Broncho	T25N R15E sec.36	Ct	77	
0569	Cayuse Creek	T25N R16E sec.30			
0570	Reynolds Creek #1	T25N R16E sec. 3			
0573	Helen	T25N R16E sec. 3	Ct, Rb RxC	80	Air
0574	N. Fork E. Fork Reynolds Creek #1	T26N R15E sec.36	Ct, Rb	74	Air
0575	N. Fork E. Fork Reynolds Creek #2	T26N R15E sec.36	Rb, Ct RxC	80	Air
0577	N. Fork E. Fork Reynolds Creek #3	T26N R15E sec.36	Cr, Rb	71	Air
0578	N. Fork E. Fork Reynolds Creek #4	T26N R15E sec.25	Cr, Rb RxC	80	Air
0583	Butts Creek	T23N R14E sec.21	Rb	80	Air

NUMBER	NAME	LOCATION	SPECIES	LAST STOCKED	METHOD
0584	Mosquito	T23N R14E sec.20	Ct	82	Air
0585	Kitchen Creek #1	T22N R14E sec. 4	Ct	80	Air
0587	Kitchen Creek #2	T22N R14E sec. 4	Ct	80	Air
0588	Kitchen Creek #3	T22N R14E sec. 4	Ct	75	
0589	Kitchen Creek #4	T23N R14E sec.29	?	X	
0590	Kitchen Creek #5	T23N R14E sec.31	?	X	
0593	Kitchen Creek #6	T22N R14E sec. 6	Ct, RxC	81	Air
0598	Goat	T22N R16E sec.25	Ct, RxC	80	Air
0600	Roaring Creek #1	T22N R16E sec.35	Ct	65	Air
0603	Roaring Creek #2	T22N R16E sec.35	Ct	65	Air
0604	McGuire	T22N R16E sec.33	Ct	77	Air
0606	Twin Creek	T22N R14E sec. 9	Ct	80	Air
0608	Stoddard #1	T22N R14E sec. 8	Ct	80	Air
0609	Stoddard #2	T22N R14E sec.17	Rb, Ct	80	Air
0610	Ship Island #1	T21N R16E sec.7/17	Ct, Rb	63	Air
0613	Ship Island #2	T21N R16E sec.17	Cg	70	Air
0614	Ship Island #3	T21N R16E sec.17	Cg	70	Air
0616	Ship Island #4	T21N R16E sec.17			
0618	Airplane (Ship Island #5)	T21N R16E sec.20			
0619	Shoban (Ship Island #6)	T21N R16E sec.16	Ct	77	Air
0620	Sheepeater (Ship Island #7)	T21N R16E sec.16	Ct	77	Air
0624	Ship Island #8	T21N R16E sec.16			
0625	Ship Island #10	T21N R15E sec.13			
0626	Terrace #1	T21N R16E sec.29	Rb	52	Air
0627	Terrace #2	T21N R16E sec.29	Rb	52	Air
0628	Terrace #3	T21N R16E sec.29	Rb	X	
0629	Terrace #4	T21N R16E sec.29	Rb	X	
0634	Papoose Peak #1	T22N R13E sec.36	Ct	82	Air
0635	Papoose Peak #2	T22N R13E sec. 2	Cg	78	Air
0637	S. Fork Trapper Cr.	T22N R13E sec.26			
0639	Trapper Creek	T22N R13E sec.22			
0640	Papoose Creek	T22N R13E sec.14	Ct	78	Air
0643	Wild Horse Creek	T20N R10E sec. 3	?	X	
0644	Hammer	T20N R14E sec.18	?	X	
0646	Burnt Creek	T20N R13E sec.24	?	X	
0648	Lewis Creek #1	T20N R13E sec.33	?	X	
0649	Lewis Creek #2	T20N R13E sec.33	?	X	
0650	Beehive #1	T20N R10E sec.26	?	X	
0653	Beehive #2	T20N R10E sec.27	?	X	
0654	Beehive #3	T20N R10E sec.25	?	X	
0655	S. Fk Snowslide Cr.	T20N R10E sec.28			
0657	Bear Creek #1	T20N R10E sec.30	Rb	X	
0658	Bear Creek #2	T20N R10E sec.30			
0659	Bear Creek #3	T20N R10E sec.30			

NUMBER	NAME	LOCATION	SPECIES	LAST STOCKED	METHOD
0660	Milk Creek	T20N R11E sec.26	?	X	
0665	Mud Creek #1	T20N R11E sec.30	Ct	82	Air
0667	Mud Creek #2	T20N R11E sec.30	?	X	
0668	Mud Creek #3	T20N R10E sec.25	Ct	X	
0669	Mud Creek #4	T20N R10E sec.25	?	X	
0670	Mud Creek #5	T20N R10E sec.25	?	X	
0673	Mud Creek #6	T20N R10E sec.25	?	X	
0675	E. Fk Holy Terror Creek	T19N R11E sec.15	Ct	82	Air
0677	W. Fk Monumental Creek #1	T19N R10E sec. 8	Ct	82	Air
0678	W. Fk Monumental Creek #2	T19N R10E sec. 8	?	X	
0679	W. Fk Monumental Creek #3	T19N R10E sec. 8	?	X	
0680	W. Fk Monumental Creek #4	T19N R10E sec. 8	?	X	
0683	W. Fk Monumental Creek #5	T19N R10E sec. 5	?	X	
0684	W. Fk Monumental Creek #6	T19N R10E sec. 6	Ct	78	
0685	Washington (W. Fk Monumental Cr. #7)	T19N R10E sec. 6	Ct	82	Air
0687	Taft (W. Fork Monumental Cr. #8)	T20N R10E sec.31	Ct	82	Air
0688	Catherine #1	T20N R10E sec.32	?	X	
0689	Catherine #2	T20N R10E sec.32	?	X	
0690	Roosevelt	T19N R10E sec.24	Ct	X	
0693	W Fk Beaver Cr #1	T22N R9E sec.20	?	X	
0694	W Fk Beaver Cr #2	T22N R9E sec.29	?	X	
0695	Placer Creek #1	T21N R9E sec.16	?	X	
0696	Placer Creek #2	T21N R9E sec.16	?	X	
0697	Pueblo Summit	T22N R9E sec.33	?	X	
0698	Wolf Fang	T21N R8E sec.10	?	X	
0699	Greely Mountain	T20N R8E sec. 2	?	X	
0700	Logan Creek	T20N R8E sec. 2	Rb	X	
0703	Lick Creek	T20N R9E sec.13	Ct	X	
0705	Logan Creek	T20N R9E sec. 9	?	X	
0707	Jacob's Ladder #1	T20N R24E sec.24	?	X	
0708	Jacob's Ladder #2	T20N R22E sec. 9	?	X	
0709	Jacob's Ladder #3	T20N R9E sec.25	?	X	
0710	Jacob's Ladder #4	T20N R9E sec.26	?	X	
0713	Jacob's Ladder #5	T20N R9E sec.26	?	X	
0714	Jacob's Ladder #6	T20N R9E sec.35	?	X	
0715	Jacob's Ladder #7	T20N R9E sec.27	?	X	
0718	Belvidere #1	T20N R9E sec.28	Ct	X	
0719	Belvidere #2	T20N R9E sec.33	?	X	

NUMBER	NAME	LOCATION	SPECIES	LAST STOCKED	METHOD
0720	Belvidere #3	T20N R9E sec.27	Ct	83	
0723	Belvidere #4	T20N R9E sec.29	Ct	83	
0725	Belvidere #5	T20N R9E sec.29	?	X	
0726	Belvidere #6	T20N R9E sec.28	?	X	
0727	Belvidere #7	T20N R9E sec.33	Ct	83	
0730	Big Creek #1	T20N R8E sec.23	?	X	
0736	Waterfall Cr. #3	T21N R16E sec.29			
0740	Lost (Waterfall #5)	T21N R16E sec.32			
0743	Barking Fox (Waterfall #7)	T21N R16E sec.29	Ct	X	
0746	Alpine Creek #1	T20N R16E sec.18			
0747	Alpine Creek #2	T20N R16E sec.17			
0748	Alpine Creek #3	T20N R16E sec.17			
0750	Alpine (Alpine Creek #5)	T20N R16E sec.19			
0753	Wilson Creek #1	T20N R16E sec.17			
0755	Ramshorn (Wilson Creek #2)	T20N R16E sec. 5	Ct, Gr RxC	80	Air
0756	Paragon (Wilson Creek #3)	T20N R16E sec. 8	Ct, RxC	80	Air
0759	Wilson Creek #6	T20N R16E sec. 8			
0760	Tiptop (Wilson Creek #7)	T20N R16E sec. 8			
0763	Wilson Creek #8	T20N R16E sec. 8			
0764	Buck (Puddin Mountain #1)	T20N R16E sec. 8	Ct, RxC	80	Air
0766	Doe (Puddin Mountain #2)	T20N R16E sec. 4	Ct, RxC	80	Air
0768	Fawn (Puddin Mountain #3)	T20N R16E sec. 4			
0769	Puddin Mtn. #4	T20N R16E sec. 4			
0770	Reflection (Puddin Mountain #5)	T20N R16E sec.16	Ct, RxC	80	Air
0773	Twin Cove (Puddin Mountain #6)	T21N R16E sec.33	Ct	77	Air
0774	Puddin Mtn. #7	T21N R16E sec.32	Ct	77	Air
0775	Puddin Mtn. #8	T21N R16E sec.32			
0777	Echo (Puddin Mountain #9)	T21N R16E sec.32	Ct, Cg	70	Pack
0778	Turquoise (Puddin Mountain #10)	T21N R16E sec.32	RxC	80	Air
0787	Skyhigh (Puddin Mountain #15)	T21N R16E sec.32	Cg, Ct	77	Air
0790	Welcome	T21N R16E sec.28	Rb, Ct RxC	80	Air
0793	Heart	T21N R16E sec.28	Rb, Ct RxC	80	Air

NUMBER	NAME	LOCATION	SPECIES	LAST STOCKED	METHOD
0794	Wilson	T21N R16E sec.21	Ct, Rb RxC	80	Air
0796	Harbor	T21N R16E sec.21	Rb, Ct RxC	80	Air
0798	Lake Creek #1	T19N R15E sec.19			
0799	Lake Creek #2	T19N R16E sec.13	Ct	75	Air
0803	Yellowjacket #1	T20N R17E sec.20	Ct, Rb RxC	80	Air
0807	Soldier Creek	T19N R13E sec. 4	?	X	
0808	S. Fork Brush Cr.	T19N R13E sec.19	?	X	
0810	Woodtick Creek #1	T17N R15E sec.11	Eb, Ct RxC	81	Air
	Woodtick Creek #2	T17N R15E sec.11	Ct	77	Air
0813	Woodtick Creek #3	T17N R15E sec.14	Ct, RxC	81	Air
0815	Martendale #1	T17N R16E sec. 5	Ct, Rb RxC	81	Air
0816	Martendale #2	T17N R16E sec. 6	Ct, RxC	81	Air
0818	W. Fk Camas Cr. #1	T17N R15E sec.13	Ct, RxC	81	Air
0819	W. Fk Camas Cr. #2	T17N R15E sec.13	Ct, RxC	81	Air
0820	W. Fk Camas Cr. #3	T17N R15E sec.14	Ct, Rb RxC	81	Air
0823	W. Fk Camas Cr. #4	T17N R15E sec.23	Ct, RxC	81	Air
0824	W. Fk Camas Cr. #5	T17N R15E sec.14	Ct, RxC	81	Air
0826	W. Fk Camas Cr. #6	T17N R15E sec.23	Ct, RxC	81	Air
0830	Liberty #1	T17N R15E sec.36	Ct, RxC	81	Air
0833	Liberty #2	T17N R15E sec.36	Ct, RxC	81	Air
0834	Pole	T17N R15E sec.36	Ct, RxC	81	Air
0839	White Goat	T16N R17E sec.12			
0840	Grouse	T17N R14E sec. 1	Ct	48	Air
0843	Cache Creek #1	T17N R14E sec.27	Ct, Eb RxC	81	Air
0844	Cache Creek #2	T17N R14E sec.34	Ct, RxC	81	Air
0845	Cache Creek #3	T17N R14E sec.34	Ct, RxC	81	Air
0847	Cache Creek #4	T17N R14E sec.27	Ct	74	Air
0848	Cache Creek #5	T17N R14E sec.34	Ct, RxC	81	Air
0849	Cache Creek #6	T17N R14E sec.27	Ct	74	Air
0850	Cache Creek #7	T17N R14E sec.33	Ct	74	Air
0853	Cache Creek #9	T16N R14E sec.24			
0855	Norton	T18N R13E sec.20	Ct	82	Air
0860	Falconberry	T16N R14E sec. 4	Ct, RxC	81	Air
0863	Rock Creek #1	T17N R15E sec.35	Ct, Eb RxC	81	Air
0864	Rock Creek #2	T17N R15E sec.35	Ct, RxC	81	Air
0865	Rock Creek #3	T16N R15E sec. 2	Ct	77	Air
0867	Pinyon #1	T14N R13E sec. 5	Rb, Ct	60	Air

NUMBER	NAME	LOCATION	SPECIES	LAST STOCKED	METHOD
0868	Pinyon #2	T14N R13E sec. 5	Rb	60	Air
0869	Pinyon #3	T14N R13E sec. 5			
0870	Nelson #1	T14N R14E sec.36	Cg	78	Air
0873	Nelson #2	T14N R14E sec.31	Cg	78	Air
0874	Nelson #3	T14N R14E sec.31			
0876	Mystery #1	T13N R14E sec. 2	Cg	60	Air
0877	Mystery #2	T13N R14E sec. 2	Cg	78	Air
0879	Mystery #3	T13N R14E sec. 3			
0880	Mystery #4	T13N R14E sec. 3			
0883	China #1	T13N R14E sec. 1	Cg	39	Air
0884	China #2	T13N R14E sec.11	Ct, Cg	81	Air
0885	China #3	T13N R15E sec. 6	Rb	59	Air
0888	Tango #1	T13N R13E sec.12			
0889	Tango #2	T13N R13E sec.13	Ct	66	Air
0890	Tango #3	T13N R13E sec.13	Ct	82	Air
0893	Tango #4	T13N R13E sec.24	Ct	82	Air
0894	Tango #5	T13N R13E sec.24	Ct	82	Air
0895	Tango #6	T13N R13E sec.24	Ct, Cg	81	Air
0898	Tango #7	T13N R13E sec.24			
0900	Loon Creek #1	T13N R13E sec.23			
0903	Loon Creek #2	T13N R13E sec.23	Ct	82	Air
0904	Fish (Loon Cr. #3)	T13N R13E sec.22	Ct	81	Air
0905	Loon Creek #4	T13N R13E sec.23			
0907	Loon Creek #5	T13N R13E sec.22	Ct	68	Air
0908	Loon Creek #6	T13N R13E sec.21			
0909	Loon Creek #7	T13N R13E sec.21			
0910	Horseshoe	T13N R13E sec.21	Ct	81	Air
0914	Loon Creek #9	T13N R13E sec.16	Ct	66	Air
0915	Loon Creek #10	T13N R13E sec.16	Ct	82	Air
0917	Loon Creek #11	T13N R13E sec. 9	Ct	82	Air
0918	Loon Creek #12	T13N R13E sec. 4	Ct	78	Air
0919	Loon Creek #13	T13N R13E sec. 4	Ct	82	Air
0920	Loon Creek #14	T13N R13E sec. 4			
0923	Loon Creek #15	T13N R13E sec. 3	Ct	66	Air
0925	Blue	T15N R13E sec.20	Ct	75	Air
0927	Swan	T16N R11E sec.23	Ct	82	Air
0930	Lake Creek	T16N R11E sec.22	Rb, Ct	82	Air
0933	Cap Creek	T18N R11E sec.31	?	X	
0934	Dynamite #1	T18N R10E sec.25	?	X	
0935	Dynamite #2	T18N R10E sec.26	?	X	
0937	Sunnyside Creek	T19N R11E sec.29	?	X	
0940	Cultus	T17N R10E sec.23	?	X	
0943	Wampum	T17N R10E sec.16	?	X	
0945	Papoose #1	T17N R10E sec.20	?	X	
0946	Papoose #2	T17N R10E sec.20	?	X	
0947	Little Indian Cr.	T18N R10E sec.27	?	X	
0948	Indian Creek	T17N R9E sec.10			

NUMBER	NAME	LOCATION	SPECIES	LAST STOCKED	METHOD
0950	Pistol Rock #1	T17N R9E sec.20	?	X	
0953	Pistol Rock #2	T17N R9E sec.20	?	X	
0954	Browning Creek	T17N R9E sec.32	?	X	
0955	Lake Mountain	T16N R9E sec. 7	?	X	
0957	Buck	T17N R10E sec.29	?	X	
0958	Winchester	T16N R9E sec.11	?	X	
0960	Springfield	T17N R10E sec.19	?	X	
0963	Garand #1	T16N R9E sec. 8	?	X	
0964	Garand #2	T16N R9E sec. 8	?	X	
0965	Garand #3	T16N R9E sec. 8	?	X	
0967	Upper Pistol	T16N R9E sec.18	Ct	82	Air
0968	Lower Pistol	T16N R9E sec.18	Ct	X	
0970	Grenade	T16N R10E sec.34	Rb	X	
0973	Artillery Dome	T15N R10E sec. 3	Rb	66	
0974	Forty-four	T16N R9E sec.16	?	X	
0975	Automatic	T15N R9E sec. 2	?	X	
0976	Luger #1	T15N R9E sec.18	?	X	
0977	Luger #2	T15N R9E sec.18	Rb	as needed	
0980	Harlan Creek #1	T14N R11E sec.20	Ct	82	Air
0983	Harlan Creek #2	T14N R11E sec.29	Ct	82	Air
0984	Harlan Creek #3	T14N R11E sec.29			
0985	Josephus #1	T14N R11E sec.17	Rb	81	
0987	Josephus #2	T14N R11E sec.17	Rb	81	
0988	Lost	T14N R11E sec.19	Ct	81	Air
0989	Helldiver	T14N R11E sec.19	Ct	81	Air
0992	Hasbrook #1	T14N R11E sec.30	Ct	82	Air
0994	Hasbrook #2	T14N R10E sec.25			
0995	Hasbrook #3	T14N R10E sec.25	Ct	75	
0997	Seafoam #1	T14N R11E sec.33			
0999	Seafoam #2	T14N R11E sec.33			
1001	Seafoam #3	T14N R11E sec.33			
1003	Seafoam #4	T14N R11E sec.33			
1007	Baldwin Creek	T13N R12E sec. 6	Ct	75	
1009	Vanity #1	T13N R12E sec. 3	Ct	81	Air
1010	Vanity #2	T13N R12E sec. 3	Ct	66	Air
1013	Vanity #3	T13N R12E sec. 3	Ct	82	Air
1014	Vanity #4	T13N R12E sec. 3	Ct	81	Air
1015	Vanity #5	T13N R12E sec. 3	Ct	82	Air
1016	Vanity #6	T13N R12E sec. 4	Ct	81	Air
1017	Vanity #7	T13N R12E sec. 4	Ct	81	Air
1018	Vanity #8	T13N R12E sec. 4	Ct	82	Air
1020	Vanity #9	T13N R12E sec. 4			
1023	Vanity #10	T13N R12E sec. 4			
1024	Vanity #11	T13N R12E sec. 5			
1025	Vanity #12	T13N R12E sec. 4			
1027	Vanity #13	T13N R12E sec. 8	Ct, Rb	82	Air
1030	Kidney #1	T14N R12E sec.26	Ct, Rb	60	Air

NUMBER	NAME	LOCATION	SPECIES	LAST STOCKED	METHOD
1033	Kidney #2	T14N R12E sec.26	Ct	82	Air
1034	Kidney #3	T14N R12E sec.26	Rb	59	Air
1036	Artillery Creek	T16N R10E sec.35	Rb	X	
1038	Lake Creek #1	T15N R10E sec.11	Rb	X	
1039	Lake Creek #2	T15N R10E sec.10	Rb	X	
1042	Cutthroat	T14N R10F sec.15	Ct	81	Air
1043	Muskeg #1	T14N R10E sec.14	Ct	81	Air
1045	Muskeg #2	T14N R10E sec.23	Ct, Cg	81	Air
1046	Muskeg #3	T14N R10E sec.14	Ct	75	Air
1047	Soldier #1	T14N R10E sec.23	Ct	49	Air
1048	Soldier #2	T14N R10E sec.23	Ct	49	Air
1049	Soldier #3	T14N R10E sec.25	Ct	54	Air
1050	Soldier #4	T14N R10E sec.24	Ct	81	Air
1053	Soldier #5	T14N R10E sec.25	Ct, RxC	81	Air
1054	Soldier #6	T14N R10E sec.25	Ct, RxC	81	Air
1055	Soldier #7	T14N R10E sec.24	Ct	78	Air
1057	Soldier #8	T14N R10E sec.26	Ct	81	Air
1058	Soldier #9	T14N R10E sec.23	Ct, RxC	81	Air
1059	Soldier #10	T14N R10E sec.23	Ct, RxC	81	Air
1060	Soldier #11	T14N R10E sec.23			
1063	Deer Horn Cr. #1	T15N R10E sec.10	?	X	
1064	Deer Horn Cr. #2	T15N R10E sec. 9	?	X	
1065	Deer Horn Cr. #3	T15N R10E sec. 9	?	X	
1067	Elk Horn Creek	T15N R9E sec.11	?	X	
1068	Morehead	T14N R9E sec. 2	Eb		
1069	Honeymoon	T15N R9E sec.32	Eb, Ct	82	Air
1072	N. Fk Sulphur Cr.	T15N R8E sec.35			
1074	Iris #1	T14N R10E sec.36	Ct	78	Air
1075	Iris #2	T14N R10E sec.25	Ct	72	Air
1077	Iris #3	T14N R10E sec.26	Ct, Rb Cg	82	Air
1079	Left Fk Fall Cr #1	T13N R11E sec. 9	Ct	72	Air
1080	Left Fk Fall Cr #2	T13N R11E sec. 9	Ct	66	Air
1083	Left Fk Fall Cr #3	T13N R11E sec. 9	Ct	81	Air
1085	S. Fk Fall Cr #1	T13N R11E sec.10	Eb	49	Pack
1087	S. Fk Fall Cr #2	T13N R11E sec.10			
1088	S. Fk Fall Cr #3	T13N R11E sec.15	Ct	82	Air
1089	S. Fk Fall Cr #4	T13N R11E sec.16	Ct	66	Air
1092	Finger #1	T13N R11E sec. 3	Ct	66	Air
1093	Finger #2	T13N R11E sec. 2			
1094	Fall Creek #3	T13N R11E sec. 2	Ct	75	
1096	Bernard #1	T13N R8E sec.21	Ct	82	Air
1097	Bernard #2	T13N R8E sec.17	Ct	81	
1109	Marsh Creek	T13N R10E sec.36			
1111	Collie Creek #1	T13N R10E sec.15	Ct	81	Air
1115	Mable #1	T13N R11E sec.14	Eb	54	Pack
1117	Mable #2	T13N R11E sec.23	Eb	49	Pack

NUMBER	NAME	LOCATION	SPECIES	LAST STOCKED	METHOD
1118	Mable #3	T13N R11E sec.14	Ct	66	Air
1119	Mable #4	T13N R11E sec.23	Ct	66	Air
1120	Mable #5	T13N R11E sec.23			
1123	Mable #6	T13N R11E sec.22			
1125	Barren	T13N R11E sec.12	Ct	81	Air
1127	Island	T13N R11E sec.11	Ct, Rb RxC	81	Air
1129	L. Island	T13N R11E sec.11	Ct	81	Air
1130	Ruffneck	T13N R11E sec.11	Ct, Rb RxC	81	Air
1133	Langer #1	T13N R11E sec.12	Ct, Rb	81	Air
1135	Rocky	T13N R11E sec. 1	Ct, Rb	81	Air
1137	Bear Creek #1	T13N R12E sec. 5	Ct	75	
1142	Crystal	T13N R12E sec. 9	Ct	66	Air
1144	Cliff Creek #1	T13N R12E sec. 2	Ct	82	Air
1145	Cliff Creek #2	T13N R12E sec. 3			
1164	Knapp Creek #3	T13N R13E sec.28	Rb, Cg	50	Air
1165	Knapp Creek #4	T13N R13E sec.28	Rb, Cg	50	Air
1167	Knapp Creek #5	T13N R13E sec.33	Rb, Cg	50	Air
1168	Knapp Creek #6	T13N R13E sec.34	Rb, Cg	50	Air
1169	Knapp Creek #7	T13N R13E sec.34	Rb, Cg	50	Air
1170	Knapp Creek #8	T13N R13E sec.34	Rb, Cg	50	Air
1173	Knapp Creek #9	T13N R13E sec.27	Rb, Cg	50	Air
1174	Knapp Creek #10	T13N R13E sec.27	Rb, Cg	50	Air
1175	Knapp Creek #11	T13N R13E sec.27	Rb, Cg	50	Air
1177	Knapp Creek #12	T13N R13E sec.27	Rb, Cg	50	Air
1178	Knapp Creek #13	T13N R13E sec.26	Rb, Cg	50	Air
1179	Knapp Creek #14	T13N R13E sec.35	Rb, Cg	50	Air
1180	Dome	T22N R17E sec. 6	Ct	49	Pack
1183	Big Clear	T21N R16E sec.15	Cg		
1184	Pothole	T21N R16E sec.15	Cg	70	Air
1185	Crater	T21N R16E sec.15	Cg	77	Air
1187	Gooseneck	T21N R16E sec.15	Cg	77	Air
1189	Glacier	T21N R16E sec.15	Cg	77	Air
1190	Mirror	T21N R16E sec.15			
1193	Jewel	T21N R16E sec.15	Ct, Cg	71	Air
1194	Clear Creek #3	T21N R16E sec.15			
1195	Gentian	T21N R16E sec.16	Ct	71	Air
1197	Birdbill	T21N R16E sec.21	Ct	80	Air
1199	Big Deer Creek	T21N R17E sec.18	Ct, RxC	80	Air
1201	Golden Trout	T21N R17E sec.31	Cg, Rb Ct, RxC	80	Air
1203	Cathedral	T21N R16E sec.25	Ct, RxC	81	Air
1493	Cabin Ck Peak #4	T13N R13E sec.35	Ct	75	
1499	Cabin Creek #1	T13N R13E sec.26			
1500	Cabin Creek #2	T13N R13E sec.26			
1503	Cabin Creek #3	T13N R13E sec.35			

NUMBER	NAME	LOCATION	SPECIES	LAST		METHOD
				STOCKED		
1504	Cabin Creek #4	T13N R13E sec.36	Ct, Cg	81		Air
1505	Cabin Creek #5	T13N R13E sec.36	Ct	82		Air
1507	Cabin Creek #6	T13N R13E sec.36	Ct	82		Air
1508	Cabin Creek #7	T13N R13E sec.36	Ct	82		Air



APPENDIX E

Glossary

Administrative Site: Locations in the Wilderness with installations or facilities used by the Forest Service to administer the Wilderness. Permitted by wilderness Act of 1964 when essential for wilderness management.

Air Quality Classes: Areas designated in the Clean Air Act for different levels of allowable air pollution. Class II areas, including this Wilderness, permit moderate increases in air pollution, with no visibility protection. Class I areas maintain near-pristine air quality and visibility.

Allocation: The apportionment or assigned distribution of use between or among two or more segments of users.

Allotment Management Plan: A detailed plan which directs the use, management, and improvement activities that will be applied to a specific unit of land designated as a grazing allotment.

Anadromous (fish): Species that migrate, as from the ocean, up rivers and streams to the place of birth to spawn. Includes steelhead trout and salmon.

Artificial Rehabilitation: The correction of undesirable soil, vegetative, or water conditions through man's activities and efforts; generally involves the use of equipment and/or unnatural materials.

Assigned Campsites: Specific campsites which the user is required to use during specified times.

Best Management Practices: A practice or combination of practices determined by the State, through the 208 water quality planning processes, to be the most effective, practical means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution from non-point sources to a level compatible with water quality goals.

Borrow Areas: Areas where materials such as gravel or fill are gathered for use in construction of trails or roads.

Carrying Capacity: The amount of use an area of land can sustain without causing permanent, unacceptable damage.

Class D Road Permit: A permit to construct and use a road for private purposes, i.e., a private road. Class D permits will be charged for.

Cole's Condition Class: A campsite monitoring system that utilizes visual estimates of certain physical parameters to provide information about changes that have occurred on campsites. Developed by David N. Cole.

Communications Site: An administrative site whose sole or primary function is to house radio transmitters, repeaters, and related electronic gear used for wilderness management.

Compliance Process: The process insuring adequate consideration of cultural resources in the management of the National Forest.

Cooperative Agreement: A written agreement between the Forest Service and one or more non-federal parties to accomplish a mutually desirable purpose, with participation and involvement of both (all) parties. May involve transfer or interchange of funds, property, or services.

Corduroy Puncheon: Log or board decking laid on wet, boggy surfaces, both for protection of the resources and to facilitate a safe crossing.

Cultural Resources: The physical remains or evidence (artifacts, ruins, pictographs) of human use and occupancy, usually of a historic or prehistoric nature.

Designated Campsites: Campsites which are identified for special management purposes. Such purposes may include; pack and saddle stock use or restrictions, campfire restrictions, campsite assignment purposes, group size limits, and special signing, sanitation, or other protection measures.

Dewey Moore Field: At one time an airstrip on what was formerly the Dewey Moore Ranch at the mouth of Acorn Creek. It is located on Big Creek, in T21N R11E sec.23, about 10 miles from Cabin Creek.

Ecological: The complex inter-relationships between and among environmental components; i.e., plants, animals, and their habitat.

Ecosystem: A biophysical community; the interacting system of a biological community and its non-living environment.

Exotic: Not native; plant or animal species that have been introduced into the Wilderness by recent (post-1800 AD) human influence.

Frissell's Condition Classes: A simple, easily applied classification scheme based on a rating of the degree of man-caused change a recreation site has undergone. Developed by Sidney S. Frissell.

Geochronology: The study of the relative periods, ages, and development sequences of landforms or other geologic features.

Hazard (trees): Trees which, due to their physiological condition and their location in places where human use is virtually unavoidable, pose an unacceptable safety risk.

Hells Half Acre Road: The road in the Bitterroot National Forest from Deep Creek to Hells Half Acre Mountain. Congress specified that an assessment be made of the costs and benefits of this road, and a recommendation for its future status.

Inter-Agency Agreement: A written agreement between the Forest Service and one or more other Federal agencies to document a mutually beneficial working arrangement. Similar to Memorandum of Understanding.

LAC-Limits of Acceptable Change: The amount of human-caused change to biophysical or social components which are tolerable without the loss of wilderness character. Provides the basis, when necessary, to establish carrying capacities and related controls.

Lottery: The use-rationing system of issuing permits to non-outfitted floating parties, whereby a random-selection method is used to select permittees.

Memorandum of Understanding: A written plan/agreement between the Forest Service and other, non-federal parties for carrying out their separate activities in a coordinated, mutually beneficial manner. Not a fund-obligating document.

Mile-Hi Field: A former airstrip partially on State Department of Fish and Game lands. It is located in T21N R12E sec.21, about 1½ miles north of Big Creek.

Missouri Creek Road: A spur road in the Payette National Forest along Missouri Creek east of Profile Creek. This former mining road forms a non-wilderness corridor, but is abandoned and impassable.

National Natural Landmarks: Designated areas which possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the natural heritage of our Nation.

Native Materials: Materials which occur naturally in the Wilderness.

Native Species: Animals or plants which were not introduced and which naturally occur in the area.

Naturalized Plant Species: Plant species which have been introduced into a region and allowed to flourish as if native.

Non-Forage Vegetation: Plants, such as trees, which are not used as forage by grazing animals.

Notice of Intent to Operate: A description of proposed prospecting or mining related activities which are so limited as to have little or no probability of causing significant disturbance of surface resources.

Noxious (weeds): Exotic plant species that tend to spread and interfere with the natural ecosystem, seriously displacing the desirable native species.

Petroglyph: A figure or symbol carved, chiseled, or scratched into a rock surface.

Pictograph: A figure or symbol drawn on a surface using pigment; also called Indian painting, rock art.

Pinyon Peak-Feltham Creek Point Road: The road in the Challis National Forest which divides the Wilderness into two separate parcels. Congress specified that an assessment be made of the costs and benefits of this road, and a recommendation for its future status.

Plan of Operation: A highly detailed description of proposed mining related activities which have the probable effect of causing significant disturbance of surface resources.

Prescribed Fire: A wildland fire burning under predetermined specified conditions which will accomplish certain planned objectives.

Primitive Means: Using manual methods, rather than motorized equipment, to accomplish objectives.

PSD-Prevention of Significant Deterioration: The standards set by Congress and Environmental Protection Agency regulations to protect the air quality over wilderness. (see Air Quality.)

Range Analysis: An inventory and evaluation of the range land resource and related ecological information.

Research Natural Areas: Designated areas with characteristics of special scientific interest about the ecological processes which are valuable for observation and research on plant or animal succession and related phenomena.

Riparian: Stream-side; the part of the ecosystem occurring because of, and primarily influenced by, the existence of adjacent lakes, streams, or springs.

ROS-Recreation Opportunity Spectrum: The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum displays possible mixes or combinations of activities, settings, and probable experience opportunities arranged along a spectrum or continuum. It is divided into six classes and is used for defining the types of outdoor recreation opportunities the public might desire and identifies that portion of the spectrum a given National Forest might be able to provide.

Scenic Easement: An interest in privately owned land which allows the easement holder (the Forest Service) to control certain uses of the land to protect the scenic view and other natural qualities of national Wild, Scenic, and Recreational rivers.

Significant (cultural resources): Those qualities or characteristics that qualify a property as eligible (i.e., meet the criteria) for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Simonds Field: A former airstrip on an unpatented mining claim, since abandoned, beside Monumental Creek. It is located in T20N R11E sec.9, about two miles from the Monumental Ranch.

Sociological: Pertaining to the interactions and inter-relationships of persons and groups of persons.

Special Mining Management Zone: The 40,307 acre area in the northeast edge of the Wilderness; Congressionally approved for cobalt mining but also including direction for protection of bighorn sheep habitat.

Special Use Permit: A permit issued to an individual, organization, or company to allow an occupancy, use, or activity for some special purpose.

Species of Special Concern: Those species whose restricted range, specific habitat requirements, and/or low population numbers make them vulnerable to elimination from Idaho if adverse impacts on populations or habitat occur.

State-of-the-art: Methods and techniques that utilize the most modern and current systems and procedures that have been developed, tested, and proven.

Structural Range Improvements: Any structure or excavation to facilitate management of rangeland or livestock that is necessary to avoid or minimize resource impacts.

Structures Report: The 1982 report to Congress which lists the inventory of the ranch, homestead, trapper, and other cabins and structures within the Frank Church--River of No Return Wilderness. The inventory was mandated by the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980.

Supplemental Feed: Additional feed supplied to livestock to reduce their need for, or dependence upon, natural forage.

Supplemental Transplanting: The moving of fish and wildlife species to specific locations in the Wilderness to increase existing populations of the same species.

T&E-Threatened and Endangered Species: Species of fish, wildlife, or plants that have been so depleted in numbers that they are in danger of, or threatened with, extinction.

Thematic Content: Association of a cultural resource or group of cultural resources with some historic or prehistoric theme, such as homesteading or the Sheepeater Indian War.

Vines Field: At one time an airstrip on what was formerly the Vines Ranch at the mouth of Garden Creek. It is located on the south side of Big Creek, in T21N R12E sec.28, four miles upstream from Cabin Creek.

VIS-Visitor Information Services: Services, in the form of information and interpretation, provided to the public for their benefit and understanding.

Waiting List: A use-rationing system of issuing permits to non-outfitted floating parties, whereby launch-dates are reserved on a first come, first served basis, with an annual or perennial waiting list maintained for future use.

Wildfire: Any fire, regardless of source, location, or cause, which is not a prescribed fire.

Withdrawal: An order removing specific land areas from availability for certain uses; for example, from settlement, location, entry, sale, lease, or other forms of disposal under the public land laws including mining and mineral leasing laws.

APPENDIX F

ANALYSIS OF THE MANAGEMENT SITUATION

Preparatory to developing this management plan, an analysis of the present management situation was completed. The resulting document describes the physical, biological, and social components of the Wilderness, the current and historical uses and activities of the area, the management background, and apparent needed changes in that management. It was completed in April, 1983, and copies were provided to each Forest Service administrative unit involved in the Wilderness.

The report contains numerous data, tables, figures, and maps. It consolidates the basic background information used in determining the management direction now prescribed, and should prove to be a useful reference for wilderness managers. Unfortunately, its bulk, nearly 500 pages, precludes including it here. It is therefore incorporated as an appendix to this management plan by reference only.



APPENDIX G

HISTORIC STRUCTURES INVENTORY

Pursuant to section 8(b) of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980, an inventory of ranch, homestead, trapper, and other cabins and structures in the Wilderness was conducted. As required, the report was submitted to the appropriate Congressional committees in 1982, and contains the findings and recommendations regarding location, historic significance, present condition, future management, and suitability for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. It also described the inventory and evaluation methodology.

The management recommendations in the inventory report are now the management decisions in the Wilderness management plan. As the basis for this direction, the inventory and report are referenced as an appendix to the plan.

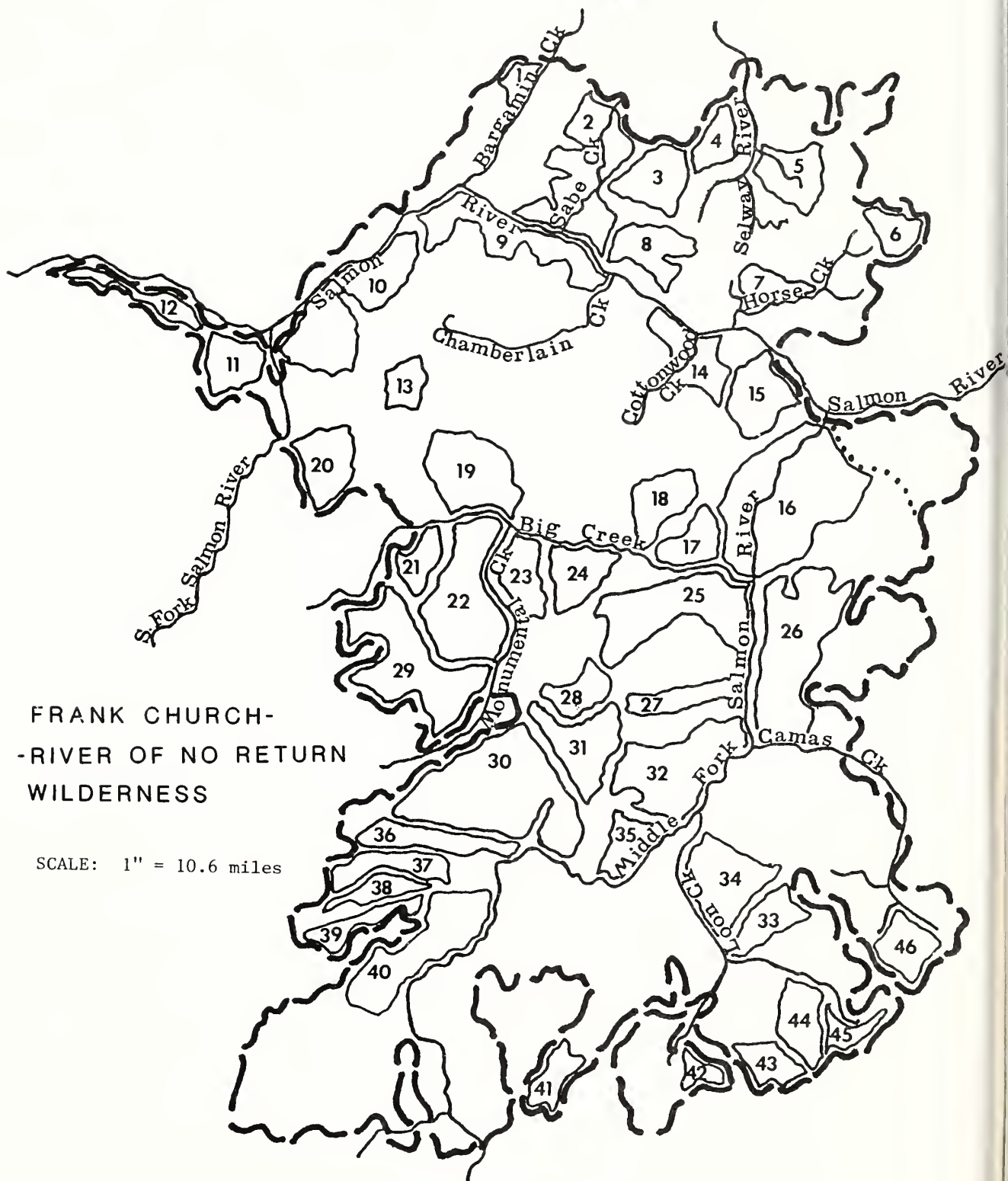


APPENDIX H

TRAILLESS AREAS/ACRES

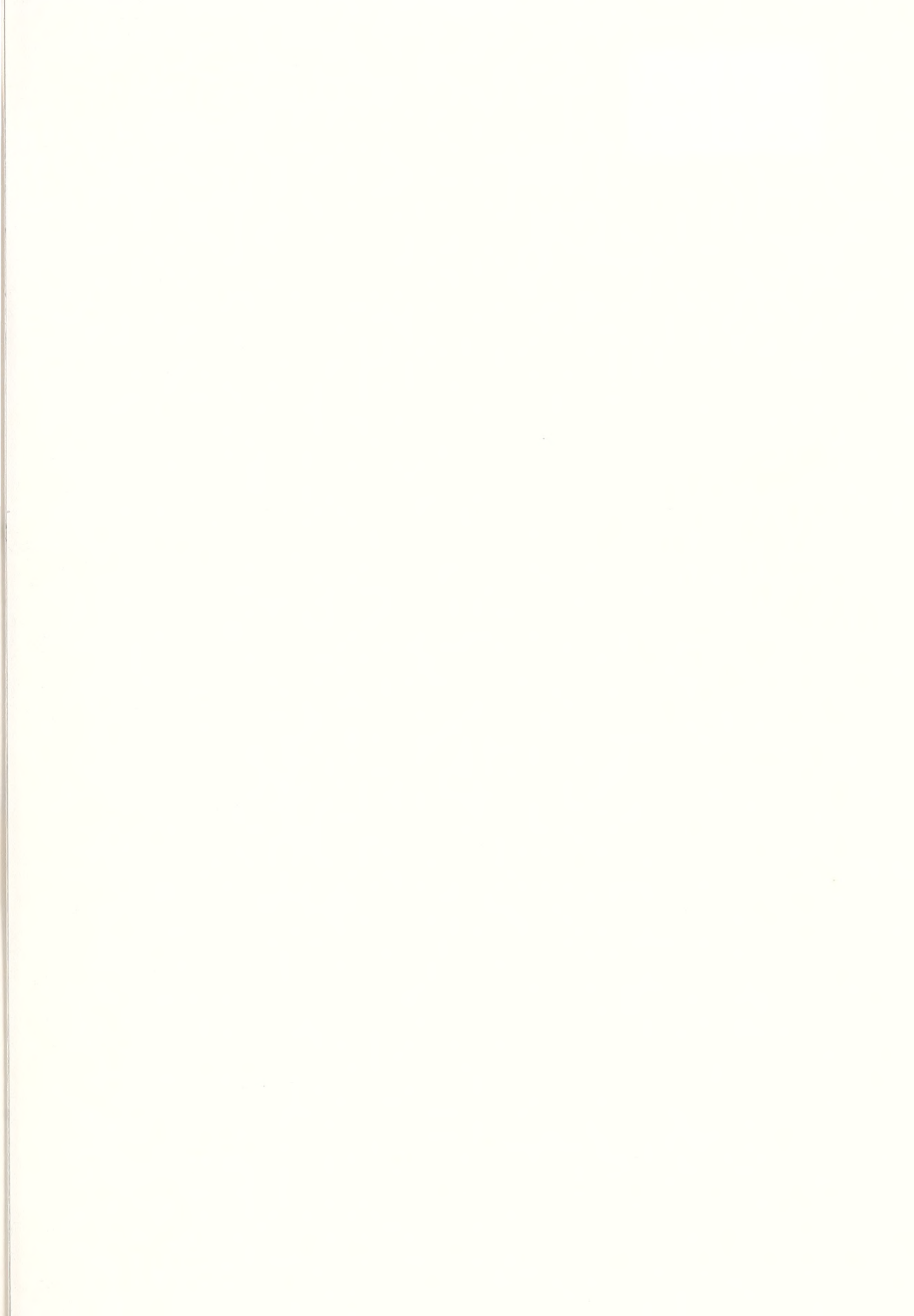
1. Grouse Point	11,481	24. Buck Point	15,244
2. Sabe Creek	34,518	25. Dave Lewis Peak	47,149
3. Dennis Mountain	20,848	26. Wilson Creek	51,496
4. Elk Track Lakes	14,130	27. South Fork Brush Creek	12,084
5. Wilkerson Creek	12,493	28. Shellrock Creek	22,677
6. Reynolds Creek	14,294	29. Pinnacle	45,376
7. Colt Creek	19,676	30. Red Peak	69,560
8. Harrington Creek	19,013	31. Trail Creek	39,659
9. Hida-Arctic Point	52,230	32. Norton Creek	27,194
10. Little Sheepeater	51,426	33. Rock Creek	13,723
11. Sleepy Saddle	12,517	34. Falconberry	20,823
12. Maxwell Point	15,148	35. Mahoney Creek	13,292
13. Moose Creek	13,133	36. Indian Creek	20,231
14. Cottonwood Creek	19,053	37. Trigger Creek	20,842
15. Kitchen Creek	29,182	38. Chinook Mountain	15,506
16. Impassible Canyon	73,150	39. Luger Creek	17,096
17. Cougar Creek	14,819	40. Elkhorn Creek-Artillery Dome	37,746
18. Cabin Creek	22,306	41. Vanity Lakes	15,398
19. Ramey Creek	21,130	42. Mystery Lake	14,424
20. Porphyry Creek	22,464	43. Mayfield Peak	16,976
21. Marble Mountain	15,846	44. Sherman Peak	22,421
22. Snowslide Creek	36,611	45. South Fork Warm Spring Creek	12,725
23. Routson Peak	15,224	46. J. Fell Creek	16,863

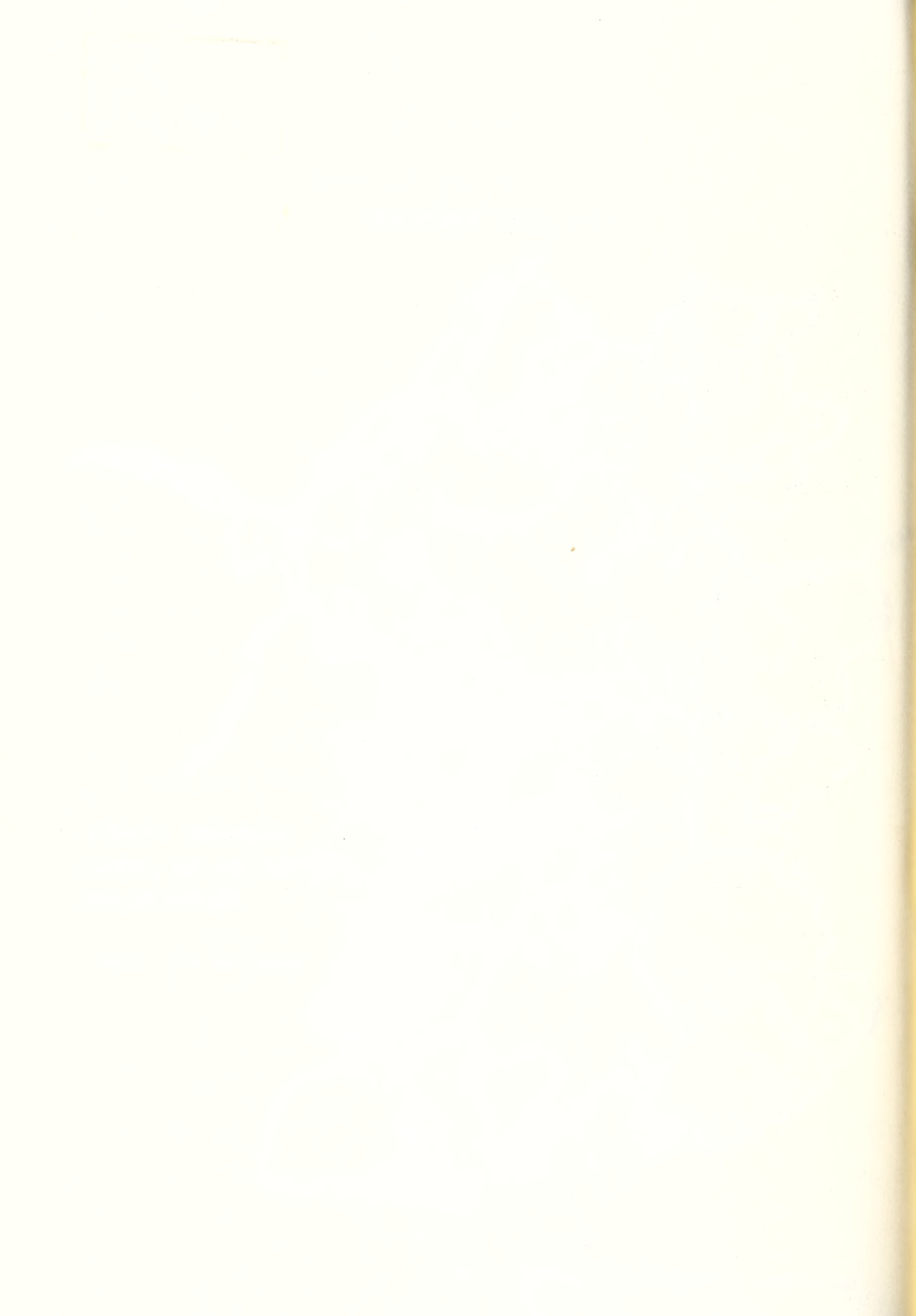
TRAILLESS AREA MAP



FRANK CHURCH-
-RIVER OF NO RETURN
WILDERNESS

SCALE: 1" = 10.6 miles







R0000 566909



R0000 566909